THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

K

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 84

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Steel's Prize Package

Court Issue Uncoils

Neutrality Goes to House

¶ **Tower Reviews of the Week:** A breathless labor week left those who study the trends convinced that an epochal step was taken toward the underpinning of political with economic democracy. From labor's point of view, the key fortress of union opposition was breached when steel signed a C. I. O. contract. In industry's control rooms it was recognized that fair collective bargaining has become a great social movement, not just an organizing drive; that industry, by revising its labor philosophy, is on the way toward relieving the social pressure which makes for bitter workers and calls down the iron rod of control from Washington. From the Government's perspective, certain elements making for the extremism of class war have this week been superbly denatured.

¶ **Not that a labor equilibrium** is at hand. It becomes clear that steel, automobiles and others have merely carried out a strategic shift from the traditional line of non-recognition to the more acceptable defenses of union recognition, but without granting sole bargaining rights. Meanwhile, the C. I. O. plan precipitates out: to press its advantage under its vastly accelerated momentum, take over or swamp company and A. F. of L. unions, organize the remainder of steel, automobiles, textiles, electric products, to the limit; then, with labor primacy achieved, swiftly to force the showdown on sole bargaining rights —to establish "democratic majority rule" in bargaining.

¶ **The center of industrial** responsibility shifts toward labor: How will labor use its vastly pyramided, unaccustomed power? To unseat the delicate controls of capitalism? Or take a responsible share in stabilizing the newly arriving industrial democracy?

¶ **The President asked** for action on the Supreme Court issue; he is receiving it in the next week, both from supporters and opposition. All factions have scheduled what may prove to be the most clarifying national debate thus far. Not the stunned support and opposition of the earlier days; not the tub thumping and party pressure of the second phase; not the strategic lull of this week; but mass meetings and broadcast speeches which may yield more considered argument on both sides. The issue goes to the country. And the people? Prophecy pauses; but at least the groping stages begin to give place to reasoning around many a fireside.

¶ **One folio of** essential information on the court issue is lacking. What co-ordinated program will the President offer, under a presidential court, to conquer the business cycle? It would not serve to have another depression discredit democracy with the court barrier to demagogy swept away.

¶ **A crest of** neutrality sentiment swept the Pittman bill through the Senate engulfing the six dissenters, and now beats on the door of the House. Briefly, the plan is to embargo arms from all belligerents; and keep all American trade, ships, finance and citizens out of the danger zone by forcing belligerents to pay cash for goods other than prohibited arms, and collect them in their own ships at American ports. The bill is entitled "The Peace Act of 1937." But the question arises: Where is the peace? Peace is a positive concept requiring to be organized; the Pittman bill is a neutralized concept, hoping to arrange abstinence from war.

¶ **Moreover,** how watertight is the neutrality? It endeavors to neutralize the materialistic motives of dollar profits, which tend to propagandize a nation into a war. But will profits play so large a part in future war threats? Suppose a growing conflict "to make the world safe for something—or other"—under the propagandist guise of a clash of ideologies which have been magnetized oppositely to repeal each other, like electric particles? What Pittman provision would render America proof against this? Only active peace-making could build such a defense—by recognizing that resistance to war is not merely in putting a leash on profits, but in educating for a resistant state of mind.

¶ **Anthony Eden's voice** and bearing in the House of Commons were observed to show an unusual air of confidence Tuesday. Doubtless he felt behind him the massive buttress to Britain's position of the armament totals, which were announced at intervals through the week. Could it be that the policy of an impressive democratic concert of power was at last beginning to take effect, and opening on the long way toward arms limitation, and general European settlement?

¶ **It remained** for Gen. Jan Christian Smuts to formulate the long-term outlook: that the present hostility to tolerance and the gentle virtues taught by the founder of Christianity "must surely be a passing phase—a symptom of the confusion and unrest of the times."

Spain's War of Attrition; Foreign Relief Held Vital; Time Fights for Loyalists

Gravity of Food Shortage in Long Strife Indicates Coming Task for Other Nations, Says British Observer

By John Langdon-Davies

Author of "Behind the Spanish Barricades," Regarded as a High British Authority on the Spanish Situation

LONDON, March 6—A new form of nonintervention into Spanish affairs is at last ready.

Assuming that when it is ultimately put into operation it really means the end of foreign assistance to either side, what are the chances of victory or defeat?

The rebel forces of Gen. Francisco Franco, consisting as they do of Germans, Italians, Moors, Carlists and Falangists (or fascists), besides a few thousand regular soldiers serving under their officers, cannot be regarded as a compact all-purposes army. The Moors have done most of the fighting and have done it well, except that they tend to break off at nightfall and go to sleep. This, according to a friend of mine in the international brigade, has saved the situation on more than one occasion.

The Moors are the best of General Franco's army. The Carlists are the only reliable Spaniards, and they have to be kept at distance from the Falangists, whose activities have been most successful when directed against the civilian population. The Carlists are of course religious enthusiasts who see the war purely in terms of restoring the Roman Catholic power, while the Falangists are chiefly concerned to re-establish capitalism, which they attempt to do by liquidating the working class.

Regarded as Foreign Invader

The regular soldiers have to be kept away from the fighting as much as possible, since their presence among General Franco's forces is often a matter of geographical accident rather than enthusiasm for a cause. General Franco's military assets are better equipment and foreign technical advice. His great weakness is that, except in the northern occupied areas, notably Navarre, he is in the position of a foreign invader in a hostile country.

The Government began by nearly losing all in a rush of unorganized enthusiasm. Until November it suffered from lack of arms, discipline and technical knowledge. It was saved by the International Brigade and the efficient Basque nationalist forces.

But it would be a mistake to imagine that the Government is still dependent on the International Brigade. The new people's army is a very real thing. It is possible that

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Green Refuses To Help Steel Company Union

Three-Sided Struggle Is Waged for Control of Labor Forces

C. I. O. Maps Drive

By the Associated Press

The end of a week of momentous developments in the field of industrial unionization saw a quickening today of the struggle for control of labor.

In the steel industry the leaders of so-called "company unions" joined the battle, whose major contending forces heretofore have been the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization.

Recognition of the C. I. O. as bargaining agent for its members in the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation gave Lewis's supporters an early advantage, but their foes quickly mapped a counter-offensive.

At Pittsburgh leaders of the corporation's employee representatives drafted plans for combating the C. I. O. intentions to enroll the nation's 550,000 steel workers. A committee was authorized to reorganize the "company union" structure.

Green Refuses to Aid

Although at odds with the Lewis organization, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., declined to attack the C. I. O. through support of the Carnegie-Illinois employee group. He told the latter it must be wholly free from company influence before the A. F. of L. could recognize it as an ally.

The Committee for Industrial Organization will meet in Washington Tuesday at the call of Mr. Lewis to discuss unionization campaigns in several large industries, among them the textile industry, employing 1,250,000 workers.

Reports of a threatened strike by Pittsburgh workers of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company cropped out after a C. I. O. union demanded a 20 per cent wage increase for more than 8000 employees. Pending were bargaining conferences between the C. I. O. and another electric manufacturing concern—General Electric Company, employing 60,000 workers.

Taxi Strike in Chicago

Arrests and sluggings marked a taxicab drivers' strike in Chicago. Leaders claimed 1800 Yellow Cab drivers and 800 Checker company chauffeurs were on strike for more pay and other concessions. Officials of the company contended about 200 quit work.

An agreement on hours and wages ended sit-down strikes of 150 young women clerks in two F. W. Woolworth Company 5-and-10-cent Detroit stores. The Attwood Brass Works strike at Grand Rapids, Mich., was settled after a day of negotiation.

At Detroit the United Automobile Workers of America and the Chrysler Motor Corporation adjourned their conference until next week. Homer Martin, union president, reported progress on the issue of making the union sole bargaining agent for 67,000 Chrysler employees.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Other Labor News: Page 4.

Diplomacy With Smiles

Wide World

Cordell Hull
American Secretary of State

W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada

Six Governors Tell President WPA Is Needed

Urge Him at White House Call Not to Drop 600,000 by June

Relief Bill Grows

Others Protest Federal Cut on Grounds Industry Has Not Absorbed Surplus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6 — The six Governors visiting the White House today to protest against the dropping of an additional 600,000 needy persons from WPA rolls between now and June are not the first to complain about the Federal Government's increasing economy in relief.

Similar warnings of the inability of states and local communities to provide properly for the increasing load of employables and unemployables being thrust on them were voiced earlier by the United States Conference of Mayors and the American Association of Social Workers, at conferences here.

The six governors who were granted an interview with the President at their request were Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, of New York; Gov. Elmer A. Benson, of Minnesota; Gov. Philip La Follette, of Wisconsin; Gov. Charles F. Hurley, of Massachusetts; Gov. Robert E. Quinn of Rhode Island; and Gov. Henry Horner, of Illinois.

The Governors' visit comes in the midst of preliminary work on the relief budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937. President Roosevelt plans to send Congress a special message the end of March estimating needs for the coming year.

Back Previous Statements

The Governors reiterated in person the protest contained in their telegram to the President earlier in the week. "We believe," they said, "that WPA workers should not be removed from the rolls until they can be absorbed in private industry.

"When WPA workers are removed, they should be replaced by other needy employables taken from the relief rolls.

"In order to encourage WPA workers to accept private employment, procedure should be simplified to assure re-employment on WPA rolls when private employment of them ceases.

"The cost of relief to employables cannot be borne by local units of government, and we protest the imposition of this burden onto the states and local units of government."

A survey recently made by the American Association of Social Workers backs up the Governors in their assertion that the WPA is not now taking care of all needy employables as the President promised it would a year and a half ago when all so-called "unemployables" were turned back to state care. In many areas, the social workers found, these families are being denied all relief on the ground that they are a "federal responsibility" while in other areas they are granted meager aid on an emergency basis.

Husbands Reported Deserting

The social workers reported that able-bodied men in a western State, denied direct relief as "employable" and unable to secure WPA placement, were said to be deserting their wives and children in an effort to assure them aid as an "unemployable" group.

The President's defense for his order centers around his desire to balance the budget in full by 1939. The relief bill is the chief variable which is to determine whether or not that aim will be fulfilled.

With the recent flood emergency making necessary unforeseen expenditures, a question has arisen whether the $650,000,000 appropriated by Congress in January will even carry the WPA through until July 1. Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, had expected the relief bill to decrease in February, but instead it went up.

Mr. Hopkins refuses to say that the states are carrying as much of the burden as might be expected. Instead, he points out that they are spending six times as much now for relief and social security as they were in 1929.

Four Democratic Senators Plan Public Court Analysis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—Lines of conflict in the Supreme Court crisis are vastly deepened today, as the effects of President Roosevelt's victory dinner speech sink home.

Opponents—aroused by the President's charge that those opposing him now are those who opposed him for re-election—have laid their plans for a radio speech-making campaign matching that of the Chief Executive. An early stage will be a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, N. Y., on March 12, when four opposition Democratic leaders—Senators Burke, Copeland, Glass, and Walsh—will combine in a concentrated attack.

Critics thought today that they could penetrate the President's new line of argument at several points, just as they riddled his earlier contentions that age of justices or congestion in federal court dockets were substantial reasons for the judicial enlargements, especially of the Supreme Court. These first arguments are no longer heard, although it is expected that the President may attempt to rehabilitate them in more convincing form in his fireside address next week.

The new arguments that flood control, soil erosion, and such projects cannot go forward because of judicial opposition are today under attack. Doubtless refutations of these parts of the President's speech will stand out in forthcoming speeches.

Wheeler Regrets Incitation

Already Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, says: "I regret that the President had to inflame the passions of the people with the implication that the Supreme Court was to blame for the 'dust bowl' and the Ohio floods. The opposition tried to keep the argument on a higher plane."

The President's claim that the opposition to him is now composed only of his old opponents and "defeatist lawyers" deeply stirred the hard-hitting Democrats who are now leading the attack.

"I think if the President puts his plan across, there will be a new alignment of parties in this country, and it will come before 1940," said Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska. "If the President succeeds in this, that fact alone would not result in a new alignment. But it would be immediately followed by passage of a class of legislation, sustained by the new court, and affecting agriculture, labor and business, that many Democrats could not support. It will be a class of legislation the people never dreamed of. I don't think it would be possible for anyone who believed in state's rights to go along."

Aimed Only at Court, Burke Says

Senator Burke, who has become one of the outstanding leaders of the opposition, said the President's speech convinced him that Mr. Roosevelt was interested solely in changing the court personnel, and would not proceed to other judiciary reforms if the plan were defeated.

"If the President really believes what he said last night," said Senator Burke, "that the opposition is coming from those who opposed him in the late campaign, including 'defeatist lawyers,' he is making a serious error. The bitterest opposition comes from those who supported him in the last campaign."

Senator Wheeler thrust a lance into the President's contentions about drought and flood relief, when he said: "The Democratic platform, dictated by the President himself, provided for meeting new Deal reforms by constitutional processes. The conditions which exist in the Ohio River valley and the Dust Bowl are identical with those which prevailed at the time the platform was adopted."

This section of the President's speech is already being badly battered. It is pointed out that the most successful instances of flood control in the nation—the Miami River conservancy in Ohio, the Mississippi River system built by the army engineers, and Boulder Dam on the Colorado River to protect the Imperial Valley in California—were all carried out under existing law. In the case of Boulder—formerly Hoover—Dam, use of power is integrally combined with the flood-control feature, and will full accord of the courts.

Mistaken on Decision

Asked yesterday at his press conference to point out a court decision invalidating a flood control project —(another instance of the Democratic role of the press conference under the present Administration)—President Roosevelt referred to the decision last December of Judge John J. Gore of the Middle Tennes-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

U. S.-Canadian Talk Hinges On Peace Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—The two ranking statesmen of the new world — at least of the North American portion of it——finished today one of their periodic conferences.

W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, left the White House in mid-forenoon after an overnight visit and a late evening chat with President Roosevelt before the White House fire, while the two had a solitary dinner together. They are very congenial friends by now, having exchanged views in extenso and with concrete results on several previous occasions.

The major topic of discussion this time, according to the most confidential reports, was world peace. The official intimation that the St. Lawrence seaway project was up for discussion again cannot be ignored, and it may be that this plan may be dusted off, whipped into new shape, and ultimately submitted to Congress and the Dominion Parliament.

Preservation of Peace

But both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King at press conferences yesterday left the impression that while a wide range of subjects was being canvassed, their major preoccupation at this moment of rearmament and international tension was the preservation of peace.

For many months now—indeed, springing directly from the visit President Roosevelt paid to Canada last July—there have been reports that he is meditating a constructive proposal in the general armaments and peace field.

For many necessary reasons, this proposal has never been disclosed nor publicly discussed. Publicity in advance was believed to be undesirable. Diplomatic soundings-out were held a prior necessity. And there is more than a suspicion that President Roosevelt has not decided exactly what lines to follow in his project.

Would Be Strong Ally

But Prime Minister King, as one of the two or three leading statesmen of the British Commonwealth, would be a powerful ally. He leaves Washington for a few days' holiday on the Atlantic coast, returns to Ottawa for about a month, and then goes directly to the coronation and the conference of all the leaders of the British nations in London.

The major item of agenda at the coronation conference, he confirmed yesterday, naturally will be problems of world peace. Britain's armaments program in its relation to the self-governing nations of the Commonwealth will be explained, and manifestly the mother country's political leaders will attempt to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Pan-Americanism Turns to Youth To Strengthen Bonds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—Linking of Pan-American interests through establishment of a center for youth education in the United States is the recommendation by Dr. Rafael Belaunde, Peruvian Minister to Mexico, for stronger friendships among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Dr. Belaunde, formerly an educator, made the proposal before the Pan-American Society at a luncheon in his honor at India House, yesterday. The center would offer facilities of political, financial and cultural training to bring together future Latin-American citizens on a basis of personal friendship and understanding, he said.

Cites Great Progress

"During the past few years, we have witnessed with great satisfaction the progress made in what we might term governmental or political Pan-Americanism," he said. "We greet the arrival of this new era enthusiastically, paying homage to the leaders of all the American nations who have paved the way with a clear vision of the general interest of this hemisphere."

Dr. Belaunde saw, however, the need of something more than political action to bind the nations of the New World together. Speaking in Spanish, he asked for "a new medium of international relations."

"It must be admitted that political action alone is not sufficient by itself to create close international bonds," he continued. "Henceforth, it is necessary to employ means or instruments which bind together, if not the masses of the people, at least the leaders of all the countries.

Sponsors Youth Center

"It is with this idea that I propose to sponsor the establishment of an exclusive center of political, financial and economic studies for the youth of America.

"If such a center were established in the United States we should have, say, every two years approximately 100 young people of the 21 American republics closely bound together with the same technical training in political and economic science and with the same comprehensive points of view of the individual and collective problems of the peoples of the Americas. In this manner we will sow the fruitful seed of cooperation and progress, making effective the work of inter-American fraternity."

St. Lawrence Seaway Bill Opposed by Senator Clark

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6 (AP) — Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri recorded himself yesterday as in "violent opposition" to a new St. Lawrence seaway bill which he expects to be introduced in Congress shortly.

"I understand the new treaty which is to be presented to Congress . . . will specify an amount of money to be spent in Canada substantially reduced from the previous figure," Senator Clark told interviewers here.

He said this did not alter the basic principle that "an all-American route is preferable, because it would lie wholly within our control."

The Monitor Index

Saturday, March 6, 1937

Home Building and Furnishing Page	6
Education Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Being Whole-Souled (With French Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Boston Events	9
Weather	9
What's Going On in the Arts	10
Radio Timetable	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
Sports Page	12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Movie Guide	19
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

New York Wins Traffic Safety Contest for '36

CHICAGO, March 6 (AP) — The National Safety Council announced last night it had chosen New York city as the 1936 grand prize winner of the fifth national traffic safety contest.

Contest rules award the grand prize to "the city which, in the opinion of judges, came nearest to doing for safety the maximum that can be done practically in that city."

New York was also named first place winner among cities of more than 500,000 population, displacing Milwaukee, Wis., which finished first in that group in 1935, and Evanston, Ill., 1935 grand prize winner.

Kansas City, Mo., was awarded first place in cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population, while Omaha, Neb., was first in the 100,000 to 250,000 group; Jackson Mich. first in the 50,000 to 100,000 group; West New York, N. J., first in the 25,000 to 50,000 group, and Wilmette, Ill., first in the 10,000 to 25,000 group.

In state awards, based on the aggregate showing of their cities, Illinois was chosen first in Class A, Minnesota first in Class B and Idaho first in Class C.

The announcement said New York closed 1936 with 838 traffic accident deaths, 12.2 per cent lower than the 1935 total of 954, and 17 per cent lower than the average total for the three years previous to 1936. It added that the "most effective operation" of the New York Police Department's

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Government Reorganization Plan

Need for Career System as Well as Civil Service Stressed

Issues Before America

As guide and interpreter to the debates and actions of the United States Government in the critical weeks and months ahead, The Christian Science Monitor offers a series of 12 articles on the outstanding issues, prepared by the authoritative writers of its Washington News Bureau, of which this is the sixth.

Roosevelt Denies Aim Is to Increase His Own Power

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—President Roosevelt wants to make the executive branch of the Federal Government over, and a joint committee of Congress is now considering the subject.

So sweeping are the proposals that they left Congress gasping, believing that Mr. Roosevelt had gone the limit in finding a measure difficult of enactment. That, however, was before his Supreme Court reorganization program. Unlike the latter, the executive reorganization proposal has been aired for a long time in Washington, and did not come as a complete surprise, as did the judiciary proposals. Mr. Roosevelt appointed an able and impartial committee on administrative management under Louis Brownlow about a year ago. It is its report, coupled with his own message to Congress and explanation to the press, that burst on the country Jan. 12 of this year.

Summary of Program

A few facts indicate the sweeping nature of the proposal. If put into effect, the new program would place the entire federal army of employees under civil service at its peacetime peak. It would create two new cabinet posts. It would boil down over 100 commissions, boards and bureaus into a dozen operating executive agencies. It would, in effect, give the executive department of the American Government the same kind and type of efficiency which a giant corporation now has, with all paths of power leading up from subordinate heads by a clear path to the desk of the Chief Executive.

Mr. Roosevelt's own summary of the proposal is concentrated into five points:

1. Expand the White House staff by a group of first-rate assistants "with a passion for anonymity" to keep in touch with widespread affairs of administration.

2 Strengthen and develop federal managerial agencies, like the budget and efficiency research divisions.

3. Extend the merit system "upward, outward and downward."

4. Create two new Cabinet posts, "Conservation" and "Social Welfare"; and to the 12 thus established incorporate the more than 100 independent agencies now existing in the capital.

5. Establish a "genuine post-audit" of all fiscal transactions by an auditor general, to supersede the present controller general system by which executive fiscal responsibility is declared to be confused.

Congress Studies Plan

When this far-reaching program was announced Congress set about considering the matter by creating a joint committee of the two houses. Hearings have begun before this committee, which so far has been in executive session. There is enough controversy in each one of Mr. Roosevelt's five separate points to last most Congresses a full session, and with these reorganization quintuplets bound in with the charge of usurping power in the later Roosevelt judiciary reorganization program, it would be difficult to forecast at present just what will eventually emerge. Already there are indications that Congress will sit through most of this summer.

For the program in general Mr. Roosevelt argues that democracy must be made efficient in its competition with other forms of government. The struggle is against "confusion, against ineffectiveness, against waste, against inefficiency." Mr. Roosevelt specifically denies that his purpose is to increase his own power. Backed by the able and impartial academic group which drafted the program, he asserts that if powers originally granted to the Chief Executive under the Constitution are to be carried out there must be a house-cleaning and reorganization of the type indicated.

Civil Service Program

Meanwhile other forces are moving to promote at least one of the Roosevelt proposals—that dealing with civil service extension. It is the American tradition that presidents in their second term of office extend civil service by blanketing in party incumbents. A bill to blanket in 14,000 first, second and third-class postmasters without competitive examination, and, incidentally, take the last post office official out of the spoils system, has already passed the House and is before the Senate.

The price that must be paid for this type of reform seems to be the "covering in" of present Democratic appointees, for life tenure. This would probably be true both under the ambitious reorganization plan, and under the series of piecemeal civil service extension bills now being considered by Congress. Federal employees have jumped from 567,000 under President Hoover to about 825,000 at present; the ratio of civil service has been low-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

D.A.R. in California Oppose Court Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 6—Reorganization or any alteration of the United States Supreme Court is protested in a resolution adopted by the Daughters of the American Revolution at the twenty-ninth annual California state convention, recently held in San Jose.

Declaring there is great danger that there will no longer exist the check and balance system which historians and statesmen have considered the most important feature of the American system of government and the very key to its existence as a democracy, the organization warns against any usurpation of power by any branch of the government.

The resolution points out that the Constitution of the United States provides a wise procedure when the American people decide that constitutional change is desirable.

Lone Diver Stages Sit-Down Strike in Lake—Succeeds

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., March 6 (CP)—A "sit-down" strike at the bottom of Lake Superior, carried out by a lone diver, was chalked up yesterday as successful.

Tony Dino, a diver, was engaged to examine the mouth of the intake pipe connected with the Port Arthur waterworks system 30 feet below the surface. It was the first time it had been examined in 23 years.

Mr. Dino donned his diving outfit and sank down through a hole chopped in the ice. When he got down, he refused to come up until his wage demands had been agreed to by the city engineer's department. Department representatives agreed to his demands.

Returning to the surface, Mr. Dino reported that the pipe and the copper screen covering it were in good condition.

Saskatchewan Pays Work Compensation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Benefits paid under the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation act during 1936 were $434,365 compared with $383,963 during 1935, and in 1936 there was a deficit of $26,018 compared with a deficit of $9304 in 1935 in the operations under the compensation act.

As a result, there has been an assessment rate increase for 29 groups and a decrease for five groups and one sub-group to avoid further deficits in 1937 by providing an additional $35,000 in revenue.

Investments of the compensation board amount to about $1,300,000, the report showed.

Japanese Explore Ocean Bed At Almost Half a Mile Down In Submarine 18 Feet Long

Recent bulletins of the Marine Products Bureau of the Imperial Japanese Department of Agriculture and Forestry provide the factual material for the following article by John Angus Haig.

Thanks to the imagination and inventive genius of a Japanese scientist, the submarine, heretofore nothing but an instrument of destruction, is now being applied to the more commendable peacetime purpose of augmenting the world's supply of food. Incredible as it seems, Mitsubishi Zosen Kabushiki Kaishi (The Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering Company), of Nagasaki, is now building submarines for sampling the resources of commercial ocean fisheries much as timber cruisers estimate the resources of a forest.

The modern oceanographic exploratory submarine takes the guesswork out of ocean fisheries and prospective fisheries by opening them to detailed inspection by man down to depths of 2000 feet, which is much deeper than any commercial fishing is ordinarily done.

Possibly the world may be indebted to Sir Hubert Wilkins for the idea, but in February, 1935, Masuzo Nomura, president of the Imperial Commercial Fisheries Association of Japan, visualized that a submarine equipped to conduct detailed oceanographic surveys at depths previously beyond the realm of man would be of incalculable value to Japan's commercial fishing industry. Having patented his invention from plans and working models, he entered into a contract with the Mitsubishi Company to build and develop an experimental exploratory submarine.

First Tests Last June

Construction of the strange craft began in April, 1935, and the first successful diving tests were conducted in June, 1936. Since then the vessel has made a total of some 200 dives, spending more than 400 hours at various depths down to 2000 feet and thoroughly demonstrating its ability to meet every claim advanced by the inventor.

The fishery resource exploratory submarine is one of the strangest craft ever assembled by the hand of man. Looking like a big steel cigar, it is 18 feet long and eight feet in diameter. Its general appearance is essentially that of a small naval submarine. For propulsion on the surface it is equipped with a 100-horsepower Diesel motor. Its underwater power plant is a set of storage batteries and two five-horsepower electric motors. It carries a crew of three. Two men are engaged in the operation of the boat itself, while a third man, from his station in the conning tower, finds himself fully occupied with the cameras, searchlights and all the other complicated instruments and mechanisms of undersea exploration and specimen gathering.

To withstand the terrific pressure of great depth the construction of the craft is slightly similar to Dr. William Beebe's famous bathysphere.

Plates Eight Inches Thick

Its hull plates are eight inches thick and electric welding takes the place of bolts or rivets. The weight of the vessel is so great that it has only about 10 per cent of positive buoyancy when floating on the surface. To submerge, water ballast is admitted to a series of tanks until the positive buoyancy is reduced to about 2 per cent. The craft then dives against this slight reserve of positive buoyancy by crusing full speed ahead with her electric motors and pulling herself down with the fins and diving rudder.

Since it would be impossible to unwater the ballast tanks against the pressure of the sea at a depth of more than 500 feet, underwater cruising is done at all times with this 2 per cent safety margin of positive buoyancy. Thus it keeps itself down by the identical principle by which an airplane stays up. When it wants to come up, it merely shuts down the electric motors and floats up until it reaches a point where it is possible to unwater the ballast tanks by means of compressed air.

In the bow and stern of the craft as well as in the sides and the top of the conning tower, huge, high-speed photographic lenses are mounted behind ports of fused quartz, eight inches thick, and back of these lenses is an elaborate battery of photographic equipment. Powerful lighting devices furnish the illumination for undersea photography.

Pictures at Great Depths

Specially sensitized plates and searchlights casting infra-red rays are used for making pictures at depths to which no ray of sunlight can penetrate. By means of such photographs a prospective fishery is explored for the identification of species and virtually taking a census of its piscatorial population.

Ingenious basket nets with jaws that snap shut to imprison fishes are shot out upon steel rods operated by compressed air to seize specimens desired for study. There are two such nets in the bow capable of snatching fishes at a distance of 12 feet and one in the conning tower with a 10-foot range.

On both sides of the hull and back about four feet from the bow, are a pair of mechanical "arms" whose steel fingers are directed for the gathering of sponges, shellfish, crustaceans or anything else on the ocean floor with virtually the deftness of human hands. Specimens so gathered are dropped into a decompression chamber on the outside of the hull to provide a method of gradual decompression and surface delivery without damage. In a number of test dives the exploratory submarine has repeatedly worked at depths of 1500 and 2000 feet for periods of from six to eight hours.

For standing still while gathering specimens from the ocean floor four small feathering propellers, two on each side of the bow and two astern are set in motion to overcome positive buoyancy. These propellers also may be used for assisting the craft to the surface or for retarding ascent for the careful decompression of fish specimens collected at great depths.

At Fast "Walk" Under Water

Under water, the vessel has a top speed of four knots. On the surface the diesel motor gives her a speed of 12 knots and a cruising radius of 600 miles independent of a mothering ship. Radio communication is maintained at all times.

Out of the experience gained from the operation of the first fishery-experimental submarine, the Mitsubishi Company is now building four more which will embody numerous improvements. These tiny submarines with their elaborate array of scientific equipment cost aproximately $20,000 each. This cost, however, is readily justified inasmuch as the exploratory work they are capable of performing in a few days will determine the commercial possibilities of any fishery area and do it far more efficiently than it could ever be done in months by previous methods.

Moreover, they will permit extensive "prospecting" of the seas for new fishing grounds and the almost certain discovery of unknown fishery resources capable of profitable commercial development. It is almost impossible to estimate the possible value of such discoveries to the vast commercial fishing industries of Japan, already by far the greatest marine industry of the Japanese.

A Huge Business in Japan

A total of 1,500,000 persons are now employed in Japan's various commercial fishing enterprises. This is more than half the number so engaged in the entire world. With an annual catch of 3,000,000 tons, or one fourth of the world's commercial production, fishing has become a major industry worth roughly 350,000,000 yen in 1936 to the citizens of Japan.

According to the Mitsubishi Company's plans, fishery resource exploration submarines will soon be operating among the various Japanese "mandated" islands of the Pacific—known to be a vast unsampled fishing ground which could not be fully explored in many years by surface methods.

It is believed that such exploration will result in the discovery and development of new fisheries of incalculable value to provide new sources of wealth and employment for the people of Japan. Such expansion concerns not only those who are directly employed in the catching, handling and packing of fish, but a very large element of the Japanese population engaged in boat building, the manufacture of motors, nets and similar equipment.

The Mitsubishi Company expects to manufacture and sell these strange new commercial submarines to many of the larger Japanese fishing enterprises that would find it profitable to own and operate them.

Are to be Rented

For the smaller concerns it will operate them on a rental basis that should be commercially profitable. A Norse commercial fishermen's association has placed an order for one of these submarines for use in the fisheries of Norway.

Negotiations are now pending and within the next several months submarines of this type will probably be built in the United States and several other countries under the Nomura-Mitsubishi patents for commercial fishery exploration and purely scientific oceanographic surveys.

Now that a Japanese inventor has converted a ghastly weapon of naval warfare into a sort of elongated "free-swimming bathysphere" as an instrument for the detailed exploration of the four-fifths of the earth of which mankind knows relatively little, it appears that, at last, the submarine is about to make some worthwhile measure of atonement for the devastation and destruction it has wrought in war. Says Mr. Nomura:

Serve Only Good Purposes

"Certainly no one will have any quarrel with my submarine when they are being manufactured and used by the hundreds by maritime nations all over the world for lifting the veil of darkness from mankind's knowledge half a mile or more below the surface of the sea, to increase man's food supply from the sea, provide employment, and contribute generally to the peacetime economic welfare of nations.

"Within another year I hope to have a diving laboratory capable of clearing up some of the mysteries of the sea at a depth of a mile. And eventually I believe it may lie within the realm of possibility to build a submarine capable of conducting such exploration at the bottom of the deepest parts of the seven seas.

"Already we begin to visualize the use of such peacetime submarines for the inspection and repair of ocean cables, for the salvaging of ships and other property lost at sea as well as the discovery and development of ocean resources now unknown to the human race. It has taken many centuries for mankind to learn what we now know about the land areas of the earth.

"As for the four-fifths of our planet hidden from us by water—well, we've only found the key to a beginning which may eventually unlock this world of maritime mystery—its geography, its fauna and flora, its geology and where we are unquestionably destined to make discoveries surpassing anything known to man on the land surfaces of the earth."

A Man in the News

Joseph B. Strauss
Bridge Builder

Too Little for Football, Builds Biggest Bridge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Not far away from the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge is the Golden Gate Bridge, the largest single-span bridge in the world, due to open its two pedestrian walks and its six automobile lanes to traffic early in 1937.

Athwart that meager statement, which might easily be lost among dull engineering notes in a newspaper, lies the shadow of an incident which is far from dull, which occurred in 1890 and which holds the key to the whole origin and meaning of the bridging of the Golden Gate.

That was a day in early October when the call had been posted for players to try out for the football squad at the University of Cincinnati.

In the sophomore class there was a boy named Strauss. Joe Strauss. In the shuffle to get suits to report for the trials he had drawn a suit that all but swallowed him up, because he was barely five feet tall and so slight in build that he looked as if a stiff April breeze would blow him over the goal posts—to say nothing of what a tackle could do.

It all seemed a good joke. Joe Strauss wanted to play football! Well, maybe on a Mosquito team, but not for the University of Cincinnati! Oh, he got his chance to try out, with the rest, but he was an irresistible mark for some extra roughing up, and at the end of the afternoon they lugged him off with an assistant coach's words ringing in his ears, "You're a game guy, all right, Strauss, but you'll never play football. You're just too little!"

Bridge as Result

That's why they're working on the last lap of a bridge whose total length is going to be 9200 feet—a bridge everybody said couldn't be built.

What's the connection?

Joe Strauss, wryly regarding the verdict that he was "too little to play football," made up his mind that he would, somehow, somewhere, sometime, build something that was the biggest of its kind in the world.

He went about it methodically. He made a list of all the big things man can build. He narrowed his list down to a subdivision, which was bridges. He decided he'd become a bridge builder, as a steppingstone to building—the biggest bridge in the world.

It surprised his family. His father painted portraits, and was a writer. His mother was a musician. He himself had written quite good poetry. But he did well in mathematics, too.

He flew at the engineering course of the university. When he got out, he got a job in an iron foundry where they turned out quantities of bridge materials. He worked for engineers and got the experience he needed to apply for a job with an important firm of bridge engineers.

He proposed changes in technique that made his superiors laugh. But the fact was no one could have any effect on him any longer by laughing at him; not after what he had decided, as a result of being too little to play football.

Sign of "Bridge Builder"

But when they laughed at him they could stir him to throwing up his job, renting himself an office and putting up a shingle "Bridge Builder."

He got a commission for a bridge at Cleveland, with the understanding that if the bridge didn't come out right, he had to pay the damage. What he built is called a "bascule bridge" and was one more proof of "if a man can build a better mousetrap. . . ."

In Russia he bridged the Neva for the late Tsar Nicholas; he won a petition to bridge the harbor of Copenhagen, and built the memorial bridge at Arlington. Japan, South America, China and Egypt have seen him come and build bridges, too.

One day he stood looking off over the restless waters of the Golden Gate. And he said, "I can do it!"

The city engineer of San Francisco said it would be a fine idea to bridge the Golden Gate all right, but that plenty of others had thought of it and had given it up as something that couldn't be accomplished.

Mr. Strauss said, doggedly, "I think I can do it!"

The city engineer said, "Go to it. You can't be ruled out for trying."

Wrote Poetry to Cool Off

Well, the rest is a present-day engineering saga. The idea had lots of friends, and it had lots of enemies. When the enemies got too disturbing, Mr. Strauss took time out and wrote some poetry, to cool off.

"Little" Joe Strauss stuck to his idea, though. Finally it reached the stage where it was put to a vote, on the basis of the issuance of bridge bonds. Four to one for the bridge.

Joe Strauss got those tidings New Year's Day in 1933. He'd worked 10 years in hope. More than that in hopes. He went to work on his bridge.

It's 46 years since the huskies of the football squad at Cincinnati tossed him around and told him he was "too little."

It took 3500 feet to span the Hudson River. It has taken two giant cables, 36½ inches in diameter, and 7660 feet long between the arches, to span the Golden Gate. Each cable weighs 11,000 tons. The steel used in the bridge would fill a freight train 28 miles long and the wire in the cables would circle the globe eight times. This is what can be devised by a man who believes that a bridge has to be beautiful as well as useful.

What will Joseph Strauss do with himself, when the bridge is finished and open?

He hasn't had much time to get around to thinking about it.

But if there was any place, now, that was needing a bridge with a wto-mile span . . . ?

Church Pensions Held Independent Of Security Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 6—Chiefly because they "do not favor putting the church in a postion where it is subject to taxation, and therefore to almost any other conditions which transient political administrations might seek to lay down," officials of the Methodist Episcopal Church oppose the inclusion of Protestant pension funds within the operation of the Social Security Act.

Making known their stand after a meeting here, the Methodist officials further declared they understood that the pension organizations of other Protestant denominations are at one with them in this attitude.

"We believe the Government's pension fund," declared Dr. William B. Farmer, executive secretary of the Board of Pensions and Relief of the Methodist Church, "is so established that no individual has right or title to his savings as represented by the fund. Capital can be checked out of the fund at the whim of any political group or party which may happen to be in power."

Dr. Farmer pointed out that joining the federal program would mean having the Government levy a tax on all churches and all salaried workers.

"And who does not know," he said, "that when the Federal Government levies a tax, it also prescribes the conditions of the tax and of its collections?"

Dr. Farmer objects to allowing such pension funds to go unmarked into the United States Treasury, and he observed that "it takes no stretch of the imagination to suppose that money paid by the preachers and the churches might be appropriated to build battleships or make poison gas or buy campaign badges."

"Political administration of any phase of our church work," he said, "would be intolerable. Moreover, the criticisms of the act, made through the recent campaign, are all valid. The proposed amendments are unattractive. Every sort of bait used to create federal control of our church affairs is full of danger.

"It is true, of course, that the same type of control through taxation could be exercised over any other institution in American life, quite as well as over the church.

"What we all have to face, is how much interference from the state and from the particularly political group in power we wish to suffer as the possible price of social security."

California Town Makes Own Movie In Safety Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Calif.—As a part of its traffic safety campaign, this community is making a motion picture showing the right and wrong ways of operating an automobile.

The film is being made through the co-operation of the police department, school department, and the Richmond Traffic Safety Council and will be exhibited at meetings of service clubs, lodges, schools and the city's traffic class for traffic law violators.

Many carefully planned and rehearsed scenes, showing the proper operation of an automobile and what may result from careless driving, are being filmed. Proper hand signals, correct method of parking, observance of traffic signals and many other phases of driving will be shown. In addition, there will be scenes showing the need of precaution on the part of pedestrians.

Patrolman A. J. Cundy is directing the picture, which is under the supervision of L. E. Jones, chief of police. George S. Eby, science instructor in the Richmond Union High School, is serving as cameraman.

Mrs. Roosevelt Sees Jail and Housing

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt visited two housing projects and the city jail yesterday, while en route to New Orleans on a speaking tour.

Stopping between trains, she declined a police escort and joined Maj. Clark Howell, president and publisher of the Atlanta Constitution; Dr. M. L. Brittain, president of Georgia Tech, and C. F. Palmer, business man, on a trip about the city.

Several Negro girls watched her as she paid a call at a Negro housing project, arguing over her identity. As a crowd began to gather, one cried, "Mommer, mommer, come a runnin.' It's Mrs. Roosevelt!".

A few minutes later, she moved on to the Techwood housing project and drew excited crowds as she looked over the section. She insisted that she be shown a vacant apartment so as not to disturb residents of an occupied one. Looking at a closet, she noted that the door swung in.

"I guess a man built this," she commented. "No woman likes a closet to open inward."

New York Society Issued 899,523 Bibles in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—The New York Bible Society, which reaches out to all classes of persons who are out of touch with their own homes, has distributed 21,376,545 Bibles and portions of Bibles since it was founded, according to the 127th annual report of the society. The distribution for 1936 was placed at 899,523.

Increased attention is being given to the distribution of Bibles among the Negro population of Harlem, where a depository was opened last summer. Every year the society does a special work among the immigrants, the seamen of the Merchant Marine, the hospitals, the homeless men of the Bowery, and the blind.

College Drinking Shown On Increase Since Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—Drinking of alcoholic beverages is on the increase in American colleges, and hard liquor is gaining over light liquor, according to a survey completed by the Literary Digest and published in the current issue.

Information was compiled by questionnaire, which was answered by 645 presidents, deans and student leaders in 581 American colleges, "of every type of sectarian and non-sectarian school in the country," who gave their opinions on the subject of "Campus Drinking Since Repeal."

More drinking since repeal is reported by 303 of those responding, and 60 others state that there is less drinking in their colleges. Reports from 205 state that students are drinking more hard liquor, and from 100 that they are drinking more light liquors.

The Literary Digest epitomizes the findings from its questionnaire survey of American colleges as follows:

(1.) Drinking is on the increase everywhere, but there is relatively less drunkenness.

(2) Students abhor the "drunk," admire the man who can drink "like a gentleman."

(3) One third of the colleges replying see a great increase in beer drinking, two thirds see an even greater increase in cocktail and highball consumption.

(4) A vast majority of college presidents see drinking as a problem in other institutions, but not in their own.

(5) Everywhere, teetotal enforcement in colleges appears to be crumbling.

(6) The average undergraduate does most of his tippling off the campus.

(7) Coeds and women students in general have lost their moral revulsion toward drinking.

(8) Most student editors agree that repeal has aided temperance. The majority favor education for drinking, not against it, as a solution for the liquor problem.

(9) No matter whether the state or community is wet or dry, students have little trouble in buying what they want to drink.

Practically every one of the questionnaire letters told of use of hard and light intoxicants by the undergraduate body as a whole.

Opinion as to whether or not the general increase was deleterious depended on the correspondent's personal opinions. Many students who had never touched liquor prior to college days, it was disclosed, found social pressure, or the new availability of liquor, or the safety of government-bonded stock, an incentive to drink moderately.

New England slipped into repeal with lax liquor regulations in its colleges and showed a definite increase in drinking.

Of 35 New England institutions queried, 16 men's and six women's were definitely wet, 11 men's and two women's had occasional or no drinking.

Rearmament Costs—Who Pays?

LONDON—The spectacular rise in the shares of British armament firms was commented upon at a recent conference here of the London Peace Councils.

Speaking on "The Social and Economic Consequences of Rearmament," Mr. R. W. B. Clarke of the Financial News compared the value of certain Britsih shares on March 1, 1935 (just before the first announcement of the coming rearmament program), and Dec. 1, 1936.

Asking "Who Profits by Re-armament?" he said that in those 21 months the shares of Vickers, Britain's largest armament firm, rose from 9s. 3d. to 35s.; John Brown (shipbuilding and armor plates) 4s. 6d. to 36s. 9d.; Cammell Laird (shipbuilding) 2s. 9d. to 17s. 3d.; Hadfields (shells) 8s. 7d. to 34s., and Rolls Royce (airplane engines) 110s. to 170s.

During the three years 1934-36, Mr. Clarke pointed out, Britain increased her defense expenditure by £70,000,000. In round million pounds, only nine of that increase represented pay, one-and-half for food and clothing, one-half for pensions, two for petrol and oil and 57 for armaments and equipment.

Met by Taxation

So far, the speaker went on, the bill has been met from taxation. Nearly one half of this was indirect taxation, most of which was paid by the working class by way of dearer commodities, such as sugar and tea.

In future, the bills would be so large that part of them would be met from loans.

"We saw the results of this method of financing during the war," Mr. Clarke said, "a burden of national debt which strangles the national services."

To illustrate what he thought must be the consequences to the industry, Mr. Clarke quoted from a recent speech to shareholders by Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, chairman of Tube Investments and a director of the General Electric Company. In this speech Mr. Chamberlain is reported to have pointed out that the Government's large defense requirements had coincided with a period in which Britain's manufacturing capacity was "already fully occupied with honest business which went to increase the wealth of the country and indirectly, therefore, of the world." He doubted if British manufacturers could satisfy both this "honest trade" and the Government's. Since the latter's claim must come first, the result, he thought, would be "wholly bad for the country."

Honest Trade to Lose

When the defense program really got under way, he said, there would be neither raw material nor labor to satisfy all demands. An "unseemly struggle" for both commodities would be bound to take place, "with honest trade always the loser."

In the end, the cost of production both of honest trade and defense trade would be unduly raised, and a large amount of ordinary trade would have been "necessarily conceded to the foreigner." Britain would have handed over trade that increased prosperity and taken in its place trade that sapped it.

Finally, when the armament boom was over, Mr. Chamberlain declared, Britain would be faced with taxation to pay for it and with a depleted honest trade from which to earn the taxation.

"We may reasonably draw two conclusions," the speaker added, "first, that the profits of 1937 and 1938 will not be as nice as some people seem to expect, and secondly, that if there is any surplus the prudent businesses will retain most of it against the inevitable day of reckoning."

Several Cities Act To Prevent Drunken Drivers Getting 'Gas'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 6—While the public berates the drunken driver and says "something ought to be done about him," several cities have taken action. In three different sections of the United States, municipalities have declared it unlawful to sell gasoline to persons known to be intoxicated.

Raleigh, North Carolina, Canton, Ohio, and Olympia, Washington, passed ordinances last year making the seller of alcohol to drunken drivers subject to a fine or imprisonment.

Two of the cities placed the fine at $100, one made it "not less than $25 nor more than $500." The equivalent of the fine was 30 days in two cases, and from 10 to 30 days in the other. Two ordinances provide for both fine and imprisonment if the judge sees fit.

Enforcement of such ordinances is difficult, authorities agree, because of the difficulty of getting evidence. But where there has been a real desire to make the ordinance effective, they are regarded as useful.

Air Corps to Recommend U. S. Purchase of Bombers

DAYTON, Ohio, March 6 (AP)—Army Air Corps engineers yesterday prepared to submit to army officials at Washington recommendations for the purchase of bombing planes, based on bids submitted by the Douglass Aircraft Corp., of Santa Monica, Calif., and the North American Aviation Corp., of San Diego, Calif. The twin-motored Douglass bombers were offered the Air Corps for $63,977 each if 50 were ordered, and the North American bombers for $122,600 each for the same quantity.

Bids of the two firms showed, army officers said, that engines for the ships will be in addition, and will average about $20,000 for each plane, with an extra $17,000 per plane for other needed equipment. In the event 250 planes are ordered the Douglass Company will build the planes for $55,917 each or a total of $13,979,250, as against $19,600 each for the North American planes or $22,900,000 for the lot.

First Place Gained By General Motors In Auto Production

DETROIT, March 6 (AP)—General Motors Corporation returned to its usual place at the top of the automobile production list today as it ended the first week of March, for which it set a goal of 225,000 passenger cars and trucks.

Ward's Automotive Reports estimated that General Motors, approaching capacity operations again after the strikes that reduced its output to a negligible point, produced 49,700 units this week. This compared with 36,992 last week.

The same source listed this week's production for the Ford Motor Company at 30,325 and the Chrysler Corporation at 29,050. Both of these figures varied only slightly from the previous week. The total output for the present week was the greatest of any since the 1929 peak, Ward's said.

It also estimated that the March production of the industry would total 560,000 units, and the first quarter of 1937 approximate 1,335,000, both of which would exceed all years except the boom period of 1929.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

British Subsidies Restore Tide Of Tramp Shipping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Experts here expect 1937 to be the last year of the subsidy for British tramp shipping.

Parliament has authorized the extension of the expired £2,000,000 subsidy for this year, following a report from the Tramp Shipping Advisory Committee claiming that the subsidy has been responsible for the complete recovery of the industry from decay.

Freight rates have fallen slightly recently, but it is anticipated that they will soon rise once more. Under the Subsidy Act payment to ship owners ceases at once when freight rates reach the level they held in 1929.

There can be no doubt that in the past two years tramp shipping has recovered remarkably. In 1934-5 thousands of tons of shipping lay idle in idle ports. Now, it is stated, "almost every British ship available and every British white seaman can find employment."

There is a shortage of trained engineers and seamen, a contrast to the very recent year when even four captains of one line became first, second and third mates, and skipper in rotation on the same vessel.

Indeed, it is this complete recovery that has formed the basis for Labor's attack on the extension of the subsidy. It is claimed on Labor's behalf that the tramp shipping industry has become so prosperous that the subsidy is now waste of public money.

To prove this point, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, Labor member of Parliament, gave the name of a shipping line which in 1935, having already a reserve of £500,000, drew £17,000 subsidy, and yet in 1936 made a profit of £644,000, paid a dividend of 9 per cent, placed £250,000 to reserve and £170,000 to account for depreciation.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
BOSTON
VERIFICATION
Please Bring in Your Pass Books During MARCH or APRIL
Interest Begins March 10

"Let Us Share Our Happiness"
FLOWERS by WIRE sent anywhere—any time
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

EUROPE BOUND
For over ¼ of a century we have specialized in European trips
You may travel with a congenial group under experienced leadership, or you may travel independently but with all your arrangements and reservations made in advance for you.

Get Our New 1937 Booklet, It's Free.
Walter H. Woods Co.
80 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

CITIZENS NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF LOS ANGELES
Member: Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
Established 1890
Sound banking for more than forty-six years.
Branches conveniently located throughout Los Angeles

VERIFICATION
Savings Bank Deposits
To comply with the law, depositors are requested to bring or send in their Pass Books for verification.
THESE MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS WILL VERIFY AS FOLLOWS
Arlington Five Cents Savings Bank
March 1 to April 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank
February 25 to April 5
Franklin Savings Bank
February 15 to March 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
March 1 to April 30
Warren Institution For Savings
March 1 to April 30
Books Sent by Mail Will Be Promptly Returned
1937

•FURNITURE
• SAFETY VAULTS
• GOODS
• RECORDS
• VALUABLES
• CONVENIENT LOCATION
Boston Storage WAREHOUSE CO.
Huntington Ave.—Westland Ave.
Tel. KEN. 9050 Tel. COM. 1530

Great Plain Estates, Needham, Mass.
NEW DEVELOPMENT
Great Plain Avenue, Opposite Needham Golf Course
Town of Needham—wholesome atmosphere — stores, churches, excellent schools—wide streets. Exceptional water supply. Rosemary Lake—supervised swimming in summer — supervised winter sports in winter.
ACCESSIBLE to bus—Birds Hill R. R. Station—1000 ft. away—Route 128 . . . Modern development . . . All roads will be completed . . . Lots from 8,000 to 12,000 square feet . . . Mostly all with 80 ft. frontage . . . Moderate prices . . . Land restricted to single homes . . . Land court title. Office on premises—(Cor. Whittier Rd.)—Agent on premises. New homes now under construction.
GEORGE R. PORTER, Realtor-Owner
Roslindale Office: 785 South Street, by Depot PARKWAY 2870

MME. HUSTED
Features Warner Bros.' Le Gant Corsets
In Newest Styles for All Figures
Fitted by an EXPERT CORSETIERE
WHEELER'S
FIVE POINTS
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
WITTICHEN'S

"ABC" "SLOSS" AND "REPUBLIC" COKES
ALSO BEST COALS
PHONE 3-2265

Everything For Your Car
Batteries—Vulcanizing
Road Service and Goodrich Safety Silvertown Tires
Gasoline—Oil
Accessories—Radios

Goodrich Silvertown, Inc.
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL STORES
BIRMINGHAM'S FAVORITE FOOD STORES
PIGGLY WIGGLY
"A STORE NEAR YOU"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Announcing
Our New
SIXTH FLOOR
GIFT SHOP
FUR STORAGE
Kelvinator Refrigeration
ALL OFFICES
Burger-Phillips
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

QBW
Smart Merchandise
reasonably priced . . .
Wearing Apparel—Shoes and Gifts
Odum Bowers & White
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Moscow Restores Secret Ballot For All Lower Party Positions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 6—Changes in the organization of the Communist Party, which may in practice prove more important than the electoral changes provided by the new Constitution, are announced by the Plenum Central Committee.

These changes restore democratic practices inside the party which admittedly have been long disregarded. Inasmuch as the Communist Party still dominates Soviet politics under the new as under the older constitutions, effective democracy inside the party means more than apparent democracy in a Government which is under party control.

Cited in Conspiracy Trials

Violations of party democracy were cited incidentally in the recent conspiracy trials as one reason why opposition groups had conspired against the present regime. Karl Radek, famous editor, especially dwelt upon this point.

The published decree of the Plenum instructs all party organizations to restore real democratic elections for all party officials and committees up to those of the Central Committee.

Party officials also are ordered to cease practices which had caused many theoretically elective offices to become appointive.

Secret Vote Restored

The secret ballot is ordered restored in all party elections and the practice is abolished of voting for groups of candidates simultaneously rather than for each individually.

The decree demands restoration of "democratic centralism" inside the party as provided by original regulations. It is admitted that party democracy has been so generally disregarded that in many respects it has virtually disappeared.

Party's Control Retained

These changes if generally applied will democratize the party itself, but will not alter the party's dominant role in Soviet life. It is now apparent that the drastic "purges" in party membership during the last two years were preparing for the present changes in party management.

These purges caused the expulsions of several hundred thousand members who for various reasons were regarded as undesirable.

The present membership is about one-half that of the peak in 1932 and is carefully selected for its unshakable loyalty to the present leadership.

California Plans Programs to Mark Conservation Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, March 6—California Conservation Week is being held March 7 to 14. In setting the date for the third annual observance, Gov. Frank F. Merriam stated:

"It is of great importance that we use and protect our natural resources—our beautiful forests and other native flora, our wild life, streams, lakes, and seashore, in such a way as to preserve their value and beauty."

Through the State local civic groups have scheduled daily commemorative events, beginning with Luther Burbank Day, March 7, in honor of the birthday of the naturalist.

On March 8, trees will be planted for Arbor Day. March 9 will mark conservation of wild life; March 10, preservation of native plants; March 11, water and soil conservation, with fire prevention; March 12, conservation in parks and recreation areas, including improvement of roadsides; March 13, conservation activities of government agencies, and on the final day, summary of what conservation means to the community and of the extent of public responsibility for enforcement of protective laws.

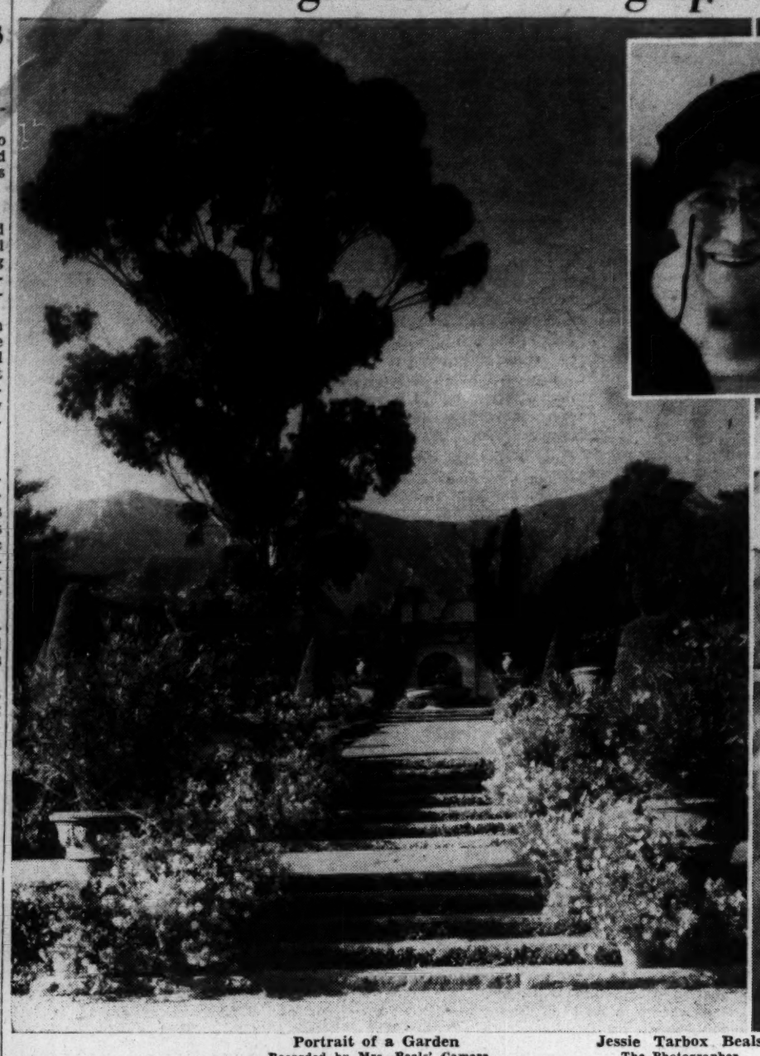
Local organizations are obtaining from the state-wide California Conservation Council material and information for exhibits and lectures on the several phases of the program.

Two Airlines Win Awards For 100 Per Cent Safety

CHICAGO, March 6 (AP) — Two aviation transport companies, Eastern Airlines and Northwest Airlines, were named recipients of National Safety Council awards yesterday for "never having had a passenger accident fatality throughout their entire operating history."

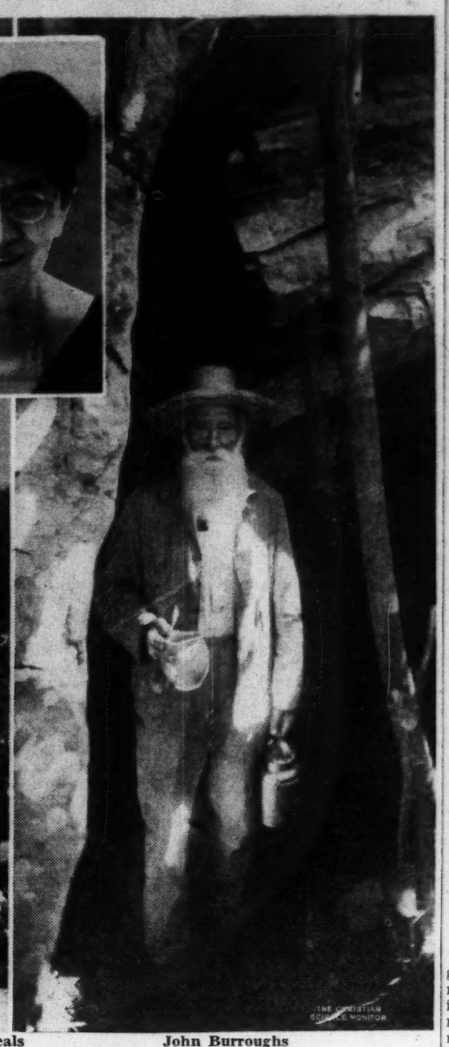
The selections, based upon the period ending Dec. 31, 1936, were determined through records of the United State Department of Commerce. W. H. Cameron, managing director of the council, said Eastern Airlines was credited with 141,794,894 passenger miles without a fatality and Northwest Airlines had 48,768,411 fatality-free passenger miles.

Jottings From a Photographer's Notebook



Portrait of a Garden
Recorded by Mrs. Beals' Camera

Jessie Tarbox Beals
The Photographer



John Burroughs
Coming From the Cave Where He Kept His Supplies

Medals and Cash Given for Useful Tube Inventions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 6—Dr. W. D. Coolidge and Dr. Irving Langmuir, director and associate director respectively of General Electric's Research Laboratory, and Dr. Evarts A. Graham of Washington University, were recipients of the 1937 John Scott awards granted by the City Trusts of Philadelphia at a dinner of the American Philosophical Society here last night. With each award went a certificate, a copper medal and $1000 in cash.

Dr. Coolidge received his award for the application of new fundamentals in X-ray tubes; Dr. Langmuir for discoveries in improved gas-filled incandescent lamps; and Dr. Graham for his applications of the X-ray to medical practices.

While making the presentations, Ernest Trigg, as chairman, explained that history had made but scant recordings of John Scott, donor of the fund, and likewise his reason for bequeathing to Philadelphia in 1816, the sum of $4000, the income from which was to be "laid out in premiums, to be distributed among ingenious men and women who make useful inventions."

John Scott was a chemist in Edinburgh. It is thought his atttention might have been drawn to Philadelphia through the American Philosophical Society, or an admiration of Benjamin Franklin, whom he may have met.

When the fund was taken over by the Board of City Trusts, the principal had grown to $21,000; and in 1917, 100 years after the original grant, its amounted to $100,000. Up to this date, no award greater than $20 accompanied by a medal "to the most deserving," had been made; but the Board appealed to the courts and received permission to increase the amount of the awards to a maximum value of $2000. None has yet been made for more than $1000.

Between 1920 and 1937, inclusive, 73 awards have been made to scientists and inventors in all parts of the world, notably Japan, Holland, England, France, Germany, Italy and South America. Among the most famous recipients have been Mme. Curie, Reginald Fessenden, Orville Wright, Lee De Forest, Thomas Edison, Guglielmo Marconi and Nikola Tesla.

N. C. House Votes Aid

RALEIGH, N. C., March 6 (AP)—The North Carolina House passed, 97 to 1, yesterday, the Old-Age Assistance and Child Aid Social Security bill and returned it to the Senate for concurrence in amendments. It is estimated the program will cost $16,000,000 for the biennium, 1937-39. Old-age assistance up to $30 monthly, including federal funds, and child aid of $18 for the first needy child and $12 for each additional child up to a maximum of $65 monthly are provided as benefits.

From 'Prize Offer' Camera Began Career in Photography

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Jessie Tarbox Beals taught school in a one room schoolhouse, all chipped and scarred, in Williamsburg, Mass.—seven scholars, $7 a week, and the teacher boarded around, in two-week sojourns, in the houses that were large enough to accommodate the teacher, in addition to the family,—she used to read The Youth's Companion in the evenings. One night she came across a "prize offer" which said that the person who sent in one subscription to the magazine would receive a camera, free.

So she drummed around until she found someone who wished to spend $1.75 for a year of the magazine, and in due time her reward arrived. It sits on her mantel now, in the pleasant basement apartment in West 11th Street which looks out through that almost unheard of thing in New York, — a 75-foot frontage of tree-shaded yard. The houses are old, and painted red, trimmed in dark green, and with long front porches that have a Southern air about them.

Well, anyway, the camera came. It was really just a small, square tin box, japanned, and is an antique worthy the name now. It looks very much as if a bit of the neck of some old bottle had been used in which to insert the lens. And with the camera the prize-winner received a few plates, six pieces of photographic paper, six pieces of mounting paper, two little trays and a colossal set of directions which were, and still remain, the sheerest Greek to her.

Just Point Camera

At that time Mrs. Beals, who was to become one of the best known photographers in the United States, understood that the way you took pictures was point a camera at whatever you wished to photograph and just snap. She did this, but somehow it was a source of surprise to her when she had printed the pictures because she knew nothing whatever about cameras, or chemicals, and she did not see why anything should have come out at all, considering her purely random activities.

But it seemed fun. The pupils thought it was rather wonderful of her, to have won a camera, and to be able to take pictures with it. There was plenty of subject matter. Williamsburg is not a great distance from Northampton and Smith College, and when the Smith girls grew tired of skating or rowing on Paradise Pond, they used to walk over to Williamsburg, to climb Petticoat Hill. The school teacher took pictures of them. Sometimes they came out; sometimes they did not; but it was all experience, and when, in the summer, she went to a Chatauqua Assembly at Laurel Park, she thought she might as well not only snap pictures there but sell them as well, if people would buy them.

She had taken the precaution, of buying another camera, a little more pretentious in make and powers, and she did not make a mistake, for she found she could sell her snapshots of people, four for $1. In the time she was at the Assembly she could hardly get to a meeting or an entertainment, and simply enjoy it, because there was so much photography to be done. She made $10 in one week out of her pictures, and began to harbor a slight suspicion that, if she was ever going to get on in the world, it would be as a photographer, rather than as a schoolteacher.

She also adopted one business rule. She would never work on Sunday. Of course, to be quite honest, it wouldn't have been possible for her to work on Sundays in Williamsburg, because people there would have felt it was wicked. On the other hand, she had a feeling herself that the Biblical six days was enough in which to work.

She married and after a while left teaching school. The first professional job of photography she got was purely fortuitous. She was in Florida and a great fire broke out. She and her husband were the only photographers for miles around and, while they did get commissions to photograph the fire, and got paid for doing so, they didn't get anything like what they might have, because they hadn't enough paraphernalia to do rush jobs, and they were utterly ignorant about the machinery of press photography. Still, they got enough to show Mrs. Beals that if she were to make herself a regular photographer, able to do good, all-round work, she would have a means to a very pleasant existence, with a great deal of opportunity to travel, which would more than pay for itself.

So she began to travel, photographing as she went. She met people like Sir Thomas Lipton, and John Burroughs, and some Presidents of the United States, and one day she went back to a town in which she had spent many summers. As she was telling an old lady there some of her experiences, the old lady said wonderingly, "Yes, it is all very interesting, but it sounds very venturesome and— somehow, not genteel; don't you ever miss the contacts with lovely, simple people, such as you knew here?" Mrs. Beals laughed, though she was not quite able to convince the old lady, when she said, "Bless you! Some of the people I've met who are the most famous, and called the greatest, are easier to approach than you are yourself!"

Studio in New York

When she came to New York, because she got a contract to photograph the work of numerous artists for the American Art News, she started a studio in Sixth Avenue, and it is a curious thing that it was located just about around the corner from her present studio. "I sometimes look out through the front yard, and at the beautiful old trees, and think how strange it is that, for all the miles I've traveled, and all the places I've gone, since those early days, here I've come back to roost, right under the trees that spread shade over me when I first came to New York.

When Mrs. Beals first came to New York, the real Greenwich Village was in its heyday as the lair of the wildest of the wild-eyed poets, writers and artists. She likes to think now of the restaurant known as the Mad Hatter—surely as mad as its name—and of the shelf which eventually held 47 books written by its guests. She cherishes a series of photographs of the old Greenwich Village.

As her work began to take shape, she decided she liked photographing people and gardens best. She found out what it was to work hard. She found out that what people like is to have you produce—not a candid, but a candied, portrait. (Mr. John Singer Sargent discovered the same thing, and used to take great pleasure in setting up a fine resistance to his sitters,—in the form of portraits, which they could take or leave, as they pleased, which showed them what they showed themselves to be. Not the way they thought they looked.)

Photographing gardens showed her that if a photographer cultivates the patience of Job, it will not be too great. For one cannot rush upon gardens, snap them as they are at the moment, and whisk away, hoping merely for a pretty picture. One must school oneself in the expectation of having to arrive early and stay through the hours of lengthening shadows. A garden is a bashful and wistful thing, hesitant, disinclined to reveal itself in haste, and the only possible portraits of it that are good will be those that are a distillation of its many moods.

Child Amendment For 'Protection' Lehman Insists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6—Declaring that "youth protection," not "youth control," was the purpose of the proposed twentieth amendment to end Child Labor, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today had taken to the people his fight to add New York to the list of ratifying states. His plea for "dispassionate" action by the lawmakers on child employment as a completely nonpartisan question was radiocast over a state-wide network last night with a categorical denial that the amendment meant regimentation of children or interference with parental, religious and educational influence.

The Governor prefaced his appeal with a message from President Roosevelt which reiterated the President's commendation of the State Senate for approving ratification last month after 12 years of opposition in both houses, and voiced hope of concurrence in the Assembly, where the issue now rests and the most determined anti-ratification drive in the long chronicle of the dispute is in progress.

In the President's interpretation, the sole intent of the amendment is "to prevent child labor in employment outside of the home."

"It is, I am sure, an unmerited interpretation," his message continued, "to suggest that under it no one could work under the age of 18 or that it would interfere with accepted educational practices, or that it would reduce the influence of parental authority in the home."

Asks Joint Support

Recalling the bipartisan action which put the Senate on record for the amendment by a vote of 38 to 12, Governor Lehman urged at length both Republican and Democratic support of the proposal in the lower House, conceding that only this approach could effect approval.

"If both Republican and Democratic members in equal numbers and in the same manner as in the State Senate support the amendment, it will be passed by a safe majority," he said. "Otherwise ratification will inevitably be beaten. That fact should be well understood by the people of the State. It is their concern as citizens, just as much as it is mine as a citizen."

In asking the people to step in as arbiters between himself and a Legislature which is under sharpest pressure by Roman Catholic Church dignitaries, farm organizations and a laity group headed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, to again vote adversely on the federal ban, the Governor took cognizance of leading objectious to ratification as "sincere and honest misunderstandings and fears."

Merely Grants Powers

Like the President, Governor Lehman denied that the amendment would "prohibit any person from working before he has reached the age of 18," saying that it "merely grants powers to the Congress to legislate in its good judgment with respect to the labor of persons under 18." It was "absolutely fanciful" to assume, the Governor continued, that it would prevent children from doing chores on the farm or helping out around the house.

"There is no lessening of parental authority in the amendment," he continued. "Quite to the contrary. Under certain conditions parents will be able to keep children at home instead of turning them over at tender years to factories, mines and industry for economic exploitation."

Leading among those mobilizing to get the amendment resolution past the assembly today was a New York City group of ministers and rabbis who, in a statement to the lawmakers issued through the Commission on Social Action of the New York State Council of Churches, said: "We cherish for our State the honor of standing among those who forward this historic measure for justice to the childhood of the nation."

Meanwhile the National Child Labor Committee disputed as "misleading" a report by the New York State Economic Council that there was no child labor in South Carolina, based on the number of work permits issued and an automobile survey of the region. The number of work permits issued could not be relied upon, the committee replied, since these were required only for work in factories. This was exemplified in United States census figures for 1930, it said, which reported 2414 work permits in the State when 14,971 children, excluding those in agriculture on the home farm were gainfully employed.

France Relieved By Blum's Pledge To Cut Spending

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 6—There's a sigh of relief in France at what is regarded as the Government's removal of oppressive financial menaces and its appeal for all-round confidence on a national basis.

Premier Leon Blum's decision to conciliate instead of coercing capital in a country where so many citizens are rentiers is regarded in many quarters as a wise though belated move, and as making for success of the proposed loan. His appeal to patriotism in devoting this loan to national defense also tends to unite Frenchmen after a policy of division of classes under the sign of a clenched fist.

Sharp Turn in Policy

The only question asked in financial circles is whether Premier Blum will be permitted by the Popular Front to change his direction. His pause was doubtfully received by them, but this is a complete reversal of the engines.

"The new method of reassurances to the thrifty French is in contrast with that of threats which had driven money underground and out of the country.

It is expected to have effective results in that Edouard Daladier, Minister of National Defense and a member of the Government who has been most opposed to exaggerations of former policies, and Joseph Caillaux, critic of financial blunders, have agreed to give the loan their whole-hearted support.

President Lebrun's initiative in addressing the country is also intended to end partisanship and consolidate the country in the face of internal and external dangers.

Halt on Lavish Spending

Opinion is generally reserved regarding the proposed option payment in pounds or dollars for the innovation may have unexpected results. It is laid down that no more money will be available for social reform until the financial position has been re-established, and that the orgy of spending which marked the first 10 months of the Popular Front must now cease.

It, is, moreover, regarded essential that the possessors of wealth, large and small, should understand that existing institutions are no longer challenged and that the wholesale nationalization preached by the Socialists will not be persisted with. And that is the imperative condition on which money can be coaxed to France.

Plan's Success Forecast

France is still gasping with astonishment at this about face which has been forced by the financial crisis. It long has been seen to be necessary, but that Premier Blum should try to carry it out is truly surprising.

It is not contemplated that this financial offer can be abortive, since Frenchmen of all classes, while adamant against constraint, are particularly sensitive to encouragement.

It is perhaps significant that the franc has already gone down in London to 107 to the pound, compared with 110 three months ago.

KINGS CROSS STORES
High Grade Grocery
W. J. MAUNDER, Proprietor
for instant service
We deliver all Eastern suburbs
64 Darlinghurst Rd. F. 3460
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
Charmian de Groot
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Salon
Realistic and Eugene and Non-Electric Permanent Waving
Mezzanine Floor
80 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
(Next to Cleland's Silk Store)
Telephone: MA 1725

TEN-TEST
Insulating Building Board for HEAT, COLD, SOUND
Is incomparably the best Wallboard. Superior in density, strength, moisture-resistance! The only board that can be cleaned and kept clean simply by brushing or sandpapering without showing marks.
BEAUTY AND COMFORT
In Home, Office, Church or Theatre, etc.
CROCKETT & CO., Ltd.
379 Kent Street, Sydney, Australia
M4795

"House-Maid"
Electric Vacuum Cleaner
Models from £5/5/-
• Small Down Payment
• Weekly Payments 2/6
NOCK & KIRBY'S
417-421 also 188-194a GEORGE STREET
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
"The Senior Store"
FAMOUS FOR LOW PRICES
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

★
Groceries & Provisions
A complete range of the finest foodstuffs, from salt to sardines, as well as all the rarer delicacies. The Grocery Dept. is air-conditioned, too. Daily deliveries. 'Phone your order — M 4404 — from 8 a. m.
DAVID JONES'
Grocery Department
George St. Store
Sydney, Australia

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
B. W. 7412 Invites inquiries from U.S.A.
Wholesale
STOCKWHIP MAKER AND PLAITING EXPERT
JOHN L. MUIRHEAD
Australia House, Wynyard Square

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
Miller St., No. Sydney, N.S.W.

The HOOVER
It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans
Authorized Distributors in All States
Electric Dirt Finder Lights Path for Cleaning

JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
Sole Australian Agents
SYDNEY, N. S. W.

FINNEYS
Invite You!
TO "CHARGE IT"
Finney's invite you to open a monthly charge account—a convenience every person of responsibility may use to great advantage. Call or write to our Credit Manager, Third Floor, who will be very pleased to establish your account.
To FINNEY ISLES & CO. Ltd.
Box 1423 G.P.O., Brisbane
I hereby make application for an account in my name under your Company's recognized terms, viz.: Payment thirty days from date of statement.
Name in Full.....
Address.....
FINNEY ISLES & CO LTD

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA
HAVELOCK
J. W. Edwards
Manufacturer of Self-Raising FLOUR
Jelly Crystals, Custard Powders, Icing Sugars, etc.
Tel. FU. 6406 Mt. Alexander Rd., Flemington

Melbourne, Australia
For the Lady Who Cares
KAYSER
Hosiery Gloves Lingerie
Obtainable From All the Better Stores

"oven-crisp" BISCUITS
baked by BROCKHOFF
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

TRAVEL
by Sea, Land or Air
We are official agents for all lines and all forms of travel. Expert and unbiased information at your service.
NO BOOKING FEES
Have you been to Boston?
Australian & Overseas Travel Service Pty. Ltd.
TRAVEL HOUSE, 134 Collins St., Melbourne
135 Pitt St., Sydney, and Australia House London

Melbourne, Victoria
A GIFT OF FLOWERS
"To Help, to Cheer and to Make Glad"

RONALDS CENTRAL PTY. LTD.
PHONE CENT. 3356/7
229 Collins Street
Next to "Age" Office

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA
THE WATTLE
for Teas, Luncheons, Dinners
May be reserved for Private Functions
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)
374 Lt. Collins Street
MELBOURNE C. 1.

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA

BOND'S
MILLINERY and Neckwear
We cater for the Very Small and the Extra Large Head Fitting
Cor. Howey Place and Little Collins St.

Hairdressing and Beauty Parlors at
BALL & WELCH LTD
FIRST FLOOR
For a permanent wave of rare charm and beauty—hair tinting—facials, care of scalp—hair trimming, manicure and all beauty treatments — phone Central 9070 and make an appointment. The excellence of the service and the very pleasant surroundings will, we feel sure, secure your patronage.
Flinders Street
Melbourne, Victoria, Aust.

★ Have you Been to Craig's lately?
You should call in some time soon and note how the famous store is forging ahead. All the old traditions of quality and solid value are maintained, while the store and its service have been brightened in every particular.
CRAIG'S
Craig, Williamson, Pty. Ltd., 8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C. 1, Victoria, Australia.
Phone Central 9040

EXPLORE THE BEAUTIES OF AUSTRALIA with PIONEER!
Glorious travel holidays in luxurious saloon cars through ever-changing scenes. All fares include first-class hotel accommodation.
Single Journeys and Round Tours Weekly between
BRISBANE - SYDNEY - MELBOURNE
ADELAIDE
Private and Conducted Sightseeing and Holiday Automobile Tours From All Capitals.
PIONEER TOURIST BUREAU
SYDNEY—30 Martin Place. Tel. B. 7648.
MELBOURNE—241 Collins St. Tel. Central 5775.
BRISBANE—206 Adelaide St. Tel. B. 6715.

For Travel Anywhere consult
Cook's Travel Service
Offices in
Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth
Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch
COOK'S TRAVELLERS CHEQUES
Issued at all Offices provide a safe and convenient method of carrying funds when travelling.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
Super Plume Ethyl
Stops engine knocks thus giving Greater Power and Mileage than any ordinary petrol.
Every time you fill up—buy Super Plume Ethyl and enjoy full Knockless Power.
Petrol has got to be RED to be Right
VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Pty. Ltd.

Six Major Factors Aided Labor in Recent Triumphs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—Multitudes of Americans are rubbing their eyes today over the victories of organized labor, and wondering what precise conjugation of social developments brought them about.

The extent of labor's victories can only be guaged by its defeats and disasters in the past. These are such as to have kept the United States behind most industrial democracies in collective bargaining. Obviously the present movement has not spent its force, and great problems lie ahead. But inevitably people look back when ancient landmarks are disappearing and ask what causes have brought the change at precisely such a time, after waiting so long.

Reasons in Progress

In this instance, six main causes are evident. Some of them are related, and some of them go back to a still earlier cause. Set down, in no particular order of importance, they are as follows:

1. Business revival after a great depression.
2. Overwhelming re-election of Mr. Roosevelt.
3. Personality of John L. Lewis.
4. Development of sit-down technique, which makes every mass production industry susceptible to stoppage.
5. The presence in industrial states like Michigan and Pennsylvania of governors sympathetic to labor.
6. Exposures of La Follette Committee.

Business Revival

1. Business revival. It is a commonplace of labor-economics that trade unions make their gains at a time of recovery. In this instance, America has just gone through its worst all-time slump. Steel may be taken as an example. Production now is at a high rate. Production hovers around 90 per cent, which, for all practical purposes, is about the maximum. Individual plants can reach 100 for a day at a time, but not on a sustained basis. The backlog of steel demand, after five years of depression, is potentially tremendous. On top of this, the whole world is rearming. Great Britain has reached the point where it has just lowered or ended tariffs to bring in foreign steel, where it is proposed to stop other British construction to make steel available for armament. The price of United States Steel shares has bounded up from a low of $75 to $125 already this year. Conditions of boom prosperity open up before other industries to greater or lesser degree. Industry has every incentive to keep plants running full blast. Now is the time, if ever, for labor to strike.

2. Mr. Roosevelt's victory. This, more than any other factor, was an index of a new national attitude. The victory was decisively overwhelming. It left no doubt. Industrial leaders accepted it. Mr. Roosevelt has been pro-labor, was supported overwhelmingly by labor; opposed by big business. The political stars were obviously ready for a labor drive.

Leadership of Mr. Lewis

3. Personality of Mr. Lewis. He is a fighter. The A. F. of L. tried to organize steel in 1919—and failed. The present day A. F. of L. leadership could never have won labor's recent triumphs. The recent University of Pittsburgh survey of the iron and steel industry indicates the inevitability of the industrial union movement. That Mr. Lewis, after a generation of exclusive and secular interest in coal, should have suddenly emerged into the larger labor field at this precise time is a striking fact. Possibly it was under the impulse of Sidney Hillman, shrewd garment worker leader. At any rate Mr. Lewis felt he could not ultimately triumph save on a national basis, and gave the labor movement the necessary ruthless, dynamic leadership.

4. Sit-down strike technique. As explained by Joseph C. Harsch in yesterday's Monitor, this was a European importation. Hitherto American union activity has been largely in "sheltered" trades; railroads, carpentry and the like, where skill or particular conditions gave labor powerful weapons. Mass-production industries place less and less emphasis on skill; it was supposed, therefore, that they were immune, and would be the last to fall to labor. The sit-down suddenly showed that any industry with a moving conveyor is a "sheltered" trade, and peculiarly vulnerable to labor attack. Ten men at a bottle-neck factory can halt the General Motors industrial empire. Calling the sit-down illegal is a good deal like calling submarines illegal in world wars; the weapons are there, and in bitter strife are almost certain to be used.

Labor and Governors

5. Sympathetic governors. Traditionally, police and military forces of states and municipalities have been turned against strikes in America. Such attitude at Flint, Mich., would probably have precipitated a riot, another Homestead battle and ultimate defeat of the workers. Gov. Frank Murphy, for good or ill, refused to mobilize state forces, however, against sit-down workers. In the same way, in Pennsylvania, big steel corporations recognized they could not rely on Gov. George H. Earle. If Harold G. Hoffman (R), Governor of New Jersey, had been in Mr. Murphy's place in Michigan it is highly speculative whether labor could have won. He represents the more traditional executive attitude. Both Murphy and Earle significantly enough are ardent New Deal supporters.

6. La Follette hearing. Day after day the revelations of industrial espionage in America's biggest industries have been made by this committee and carried in newspapers, generally in back pages, but, nevertheless, setting down in black and white indisputable facts which could not be denied or forgotten.

Told Discoveries

Dean Frank C. Whitmore
Presented With William H. Nichols Gold Medal for Chemical Research

Chemists Award Medal to Scholar Aiding Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—Frank C. Whitmore, dean of Pennsylvania State College, president-elect of the American Chemical Society, last night received the William H. Nichols Gold Medal, highest distinction of the New York section of the society.

At a dinner given jointly by the section and the Society of Chemical Industry, more than 400 scholars representing many fields of investigation united in honoring Dean Whitmore. The medal was awarded for "studies in metallo-organic compounds, especially those of mercury, and in the field of aliphatic chemistry." This work has been of special value to those concerned with the development of "cracked" gasoline, coal tar and petroleum products.

Dr. Walter S. Landis, chairman of the Nichols Medal jury of award, presented the token with the comment that "In the words of the founder, William H. Nichols, this medal is to be given not solely because of advanced work of a constructive character, but particularly because such work has been made available to all chemists through publication."

Dean Whitmore was unlike modern boys, in that he had no interest in things technical as a child. His boyhood in New Jersey was marked by hours of reading by his mother in English literature and poetry. In high school he became fascinated by Latin and he persuaded the principal to give him a course in Greek.

He had intended a career in the classics; but as a senior he made his first acquaintance with chemistry, and this replaced ancient languages in his affections.

He took his Bachelor of Arts degree at Harvard in 1911 and immediately began graduate work leading to the A. M. degree in 1912, and the Ph.D. in 1914. He has served in a teaching capacity at Harvard, Rice Institute, University of Minnesota, Northwestern University, and Penn State College.

Change in Steel Labor Policy Forecast in Speech by Taylor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—Indication that the United States Steel Corporation, traditional citadel of the closed shop and parent of the company union system, was prepared to modify its labor relations policies preceded by a month and a week the signing of the accord between the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America at Pittsburgh on March 2, it was revealed here today.

The announcement of this change was made by Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of United States Steel, in Pittsburgh on Jan. 15 on the occasion of the formal inspection of the new semi-continuous plate mill at the Homestead works of the Carnegie-Illinois concern, when he announced plans for a new $60,000,000 steel project in the Pittsburgh district. Mr. Taylor's address was almost unnoticed by the press of the nation.

So complete was his definition of new policy, however, that all efforts by newspaper reporters this week to get him to amplify it or to comment on the agreement between his corporation's chief subsidiary and the steel workers' affiliate of John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization have failed.

Reviewed Steel History

Mr. Taylor reviewed briefly the history of iron and steel making from the days when Tubal Cain "pounded out on his little anvil the parent of present-day steel," declaring Tubal Cain "would delight in the reflection that he was a progenitor, in a small but basic way, to our great industry, consuming in this country alone under normal conditions more than 60,000,000 tons of steel."

From this he went directly into the labor of steel making and the conversion of steel "into a vast variety of goods, wares and merchandise, great and small," thus presenting "a continuous chain of varying activities, all of which are controlled and synchronized by an army of men and women who give freely of their time and effort."

"For this," he said, "they receive varying compensation, governed by custom and evaluation, and, in ultimate analysis, to a greater or less extent by competition for their services, and influenced, no doubt, by the availability and stability of the supply of workers."

Three Major Factors

Mr. Taylor saw three great factors or groups entering into all production and traffic in goods, wares and merchandise. They were labor, industry and the public.

"If we examine motives in respect to these problems," he said, "we are confronted at once with a similarity in the serious thinking of all these groups. All want progress. All want the most important and improving facilities of life. All want a more widespread enjoyment of life for themselves and for each other. All want the formula which will accomplish these results.

"And so management comes into action, charged with a trusteeship to hold the scales in balance that an equitable relationship shall exist between these highly important groups under the varying factors, as well as in the face of the uncontrollable elements which have always beset the world of trade and commerce.

"The Babylonians, the Assyrians, the Egyptians, the Phoenicians, the Greeks, the Romans, the British, and we, in the latter days in our own lives, have felt the rise and decline of trade, the great cycles in world economics. In the world of commerce, as in nature, all is action, all is change. In terms of centuries there is no permanency. The temporal world falls into decay. The earth under our feet, the rocks in the eternal hills, all are in process of constant decay.

Aims of Management

"And so in the face of these great and eternal principles, what is management to do if its trust for those whom it serves is to be administered wisely and successfully? It goes without saying that it should be honest; that it should be earnest and competent and alert and far-sighted. It must be attuned to the times and to the evolution in human affairs which is constantly taking place. It should actually hold in intelligent and equitable relationship the interests of those who own, those who work, those who consume. That is what management has been trying to do and of its sincerity in these responsibilities there can be no doubt."

Mr. Taylor voiced surprise that, if one looked beneath the surface, almost no one was prepared "to present coherent, consecutive analysis" upon which to base the dependable conclusions that "should flow from all true and reasoned understanding" of the vital problems arising out of latter-day progress in "a changing world."

"It is surprising," he continued, "how much weight is given just now to expressed theories which have no certain nor proven material to back them. But that, too, is a sign of the times and of the uncertainties which lie about us. I believe fully in the ability of industry and industrial management to venture into all these new fields, to excite new demands, to produce and finance the purchase and consumption of goods of all sorts. I believe in its honesty. I believe in the growing sense of its realization, of its obligation to the trust reposed in it. I believe great progress is being made in the understanding of our problems. I believe a brighter future lies at hand.

"I deplore the occasion of any controversy among men of similar intentions in their joint work of management and production and their relations to the public. I have faith that if patience is invoked, if all prejudice and ill feeling is discarded, if honest intention to cooperate predominate, if self-interest is subordinated to the common good, we can and must through common effort not only accomplish that equitable relationship between the owner, the worker and the public which will solve our existing economic discord, but help to render less acute that condition which is not new, but which was illustrated so long ago in ancient Galilee when our Lord, passing through a village, saw a group of men idling, and he said to them: "Why stand ye here all the day idle?'

"And they replied: 'Because no man hath hired us.'"

Steel Leader

© Harris & Ewing

Myron C. Taylor
Chairman of the Board of the U. S. Steel Corporation Who Forecast the Industry's Change in Labor Policy in a Speech Weeks Ago

Senate Uncovers Firm That Grows Fat With Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—Contrary to the feeling with which most people regard industrial strife, a Senate committee has just uncovered an industry which appears to thrive under labor conflict, and to enhance its profits during a period of strikes. This is the Federal Laboratories Inc., letters from whose salesmen were read today and yesterday before the La Follette Committee rejoicing in the expectation of coming strikes, and complaining at the action of President Roosevelt in seeking to settle them.

According to the evidence of John W. Young, president of the company, its business is to sell munitions for industrial warfare, and like the munitions-makers of real warfare it profits at the time of greatest suspicion and actual conflict.

Federal Laboratories furnishes corporations with lethal weapons, including revolvers, rifles and machine guns, in addition to tear gas and nauseating gas equipment. Under its "protection engineering" division it instructs corporations how to win strike combat by such means as placing live-steam and fire hose where it can be readily mobilized. It has also kept in touch with police and espionage agencies, and through them has supplied corporations with munitions.

The concern has struck prosperous days along with business pick-up and demands for collective bargaining, the figures indicate. Federal Laboratories did a gross business of $414,000 in 1932; $520,000 in 1933; $1,315,000 in 1934, and $789,000 in 1935.

A touch of humor entered the evidence today when Mr. Young said his company had dealings with the Amtorg Trading Company, an agency of the Russian Government, and at the same time sent out anti-communist publications to other prospective customers.

One of the company's salesmen was D. J. Wright, who was beating up trade out in Los Angeles in 1934, and on April 2 he wrote B. H. Barker, vice-president in charge of sales, in part, as follows:

"I think someone should get out a restraining order on the President of the United States to prevent him from stopping all of these strikes. It seems to me that his actions are absolutely in restraint of trade—that is, as far as we are concerned."

The same hopeful approach to the industrial strife problem was contained in another letter from Mr. Wright, announcing "good news, I hope. The milk strike is supposed to break today. The strikers presented their demands this morning and we are standing by to await results. I was in touch with Captain Hastings of the sheriff's communist squad this morning and he is up in the air as to what will take place."

Another agent wrote that he was waiting for "a nice juicy strike." Agents' commissions and profits depended on sales and these in turn depended largely on industrial strife.

New Ways to Combat C. I. O. Sought by Company Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 6—Employee representatives of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation sought new methods today of combating John L. Lewis's efforts to gain control of the corporation's 120,000 workers.

Rebuffed in their attempt to obtain the support of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, the "company union" leaders today prepared for determined action. F. W. Bohne, of Youngstown, Ohio, chairman of the Pittsburgh District Central Council of the Employee Representation Plan, declaring his group was "going to bat" and would "stand for no more pussyfooting."

William A. Irvin, president of United States Steel, in a trip to Pittsburgh from New York that had the air of an emergency visit, was reported to have granted the employee representative group full authority to push ahead in the move to strengthen its organization. This appeared to pave the way for a bitter intra-company feud between the rival workers' groups.

New Union Considered

One of the schemes being considered by the company union adherents is to get employee representatives behind a move to organize a new steel workers' union. Twenty-eight delegates, said to represent 5000 men, have signed a petition to further this.

While there still was seen little present prospect of reconciling the opposing groups, representatives of both sides will attend the convention of Labor's Non-Partisan League in Washington on Monday.

Mr. Lewis has let it be known that he hopes at this meeting to map a campaign that will result in the unionization of 3,000,000 workers who are not unorganized. It was indicated in informed quarters here today that his first major step would be to bring into the textile union affiliated with his Committee for Industrial Organization about 1,250,000 workers, largely in the south. Meanwhile, he will push vigorously the drives now on among shoe factory, electrical, rubber plant, dressmaking and clothing workers.

In these same quarters it was said that the textile campaign would be the first launched and that it would follow lines similar to those in the steel industry, with an organization committee to supervise the drive.

U. S. Canadian Peace Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

strengthen in every possible way the ties and lines of imperial defense.

In this task, the United States' attitude is of utmost relevance. Canadian defense—if the remote contingency of any attack on the Western Hemisphere should arise—is definitely of concern to the United States. It is a safe presumption that armed forces of the United States would resist any aggression on soil so close to home.

Defense of the Pacific

Furthermore the defense of Australia and New Zealand from aggression might well cause the United States to think deeply. The Philippines, still an American responsibility, lie on the road between the nearest great power and the Antipodes. The question of extended imperial power around the Pacific, into Australasia, would arouse concern in Washington as well as London.

These political preoccupations make Washington a capital of importance to the imperial group. But there are more concrete reasons. American neutrality policy is of great significance to the British group. No doubt, President Roosevelt explained or Premier King requested some light on the expected executive application of the neutrality act.

Affected by Neutrality

If most interpretations of the act are correct, Great Britain and its allied English-speaking nations may expect little inconvenience and immense advantages from the neutrality act. The law, as passed by the Senate, permits any nation with the ships and the money to "come and get" such war materials, excepting a restricted list of munitions, as it may wish. According to most interpreters, this in effect places the United States in alliance with the sea powers—and that means Great Britain.

Such assurances, confirmed from the highest authority, may be borne by Mr. King to London. At the same time, President Roosevelt has some latitude——limited though it is—in the application of the neutrality act. He may be able to use his authority to secure sympathetic co-operation of the British nations with his peace program.

Arms Race or Standstill

To date, tangible suggestions as to the President's peace program have turned on only two concrete points. The first was a proposal for an arms-building holiday. Such a holiday, at a moment when Great Britain is straining every endeavor to enlarge its armaments, would seem ill-timed.

But the fact is that stand-still agreements in the past have generally exempted building programs already voted by parliaments and underway. Therefore, the recent announcement of a greatly extended British program may have been partly in preparation for a stand-still agreement later on.

Such undertaking might stabilize world armaments, and although at a higher level than formerly, nevertheless would have the advantage of halting the race. The important thing is not the level at which the armaments stand but the degree of rivalry involved between the programs. A race at a lower level is more dangerous than standstill at a higher level.

The second concrete point previously mentioned, closely connected with the standstill proposal, is for a nonaggression agreement, by which the powers define aggression as the violation of a frontier by troops, aircraft, and the like, and an undertaking not to commit such aggression. This idea, already suggested by President Roosevelt in 1933, might be forged into an implementation of the Kellogg Pact.

Anyway, a discussion of the whole subject by the American President and the Canadian Prime Minister can hardly fail to be a momentous event. Even if some minor diplomatic agreement—such as revival of the St. Lawrence waterway—is announced, it will probably only be a convenient screen behind which the other job can progress slowly, carefully, and in relative quiet.

Pacific Teamsters' Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Backwash of the maritime strike, the teamsters' dispute occupies the center of attention at Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, for it marks the beginning of the so-called "march uptown" announced by radical leaders of Pacific Coast labor.

Federal Arbitrator Paul Dodd and Mayor Frank Shaw of Los Angeles, however, have poured enough oil on the waters of the harbor to quiet the tempest with a minimum loss of working time while negotiations proceed.

First thing to be settled is whether the local members of the International Longshoremen's Association violated the recently renewed shipowner-employee pact when stevedores refused to penetrate a teamster picket lines on 10 docks being used by non-union truck drivers.

Early Decision Expected

Dr. Dodd, veteran arbitrator from the economics faculty of the University of California at Los Angeles, stated on March 1 that he expected to issue a ruling by March 12 on the violation charge, after considering briefs from ship operators and longshoremen.

The next thing to be decided is whether the right of the teamsters' union to solicit for members has been and is being infringed.

Aroused by the threat of another costly tie-up of harbor business, when 10 docks were rendered idle in mid-February by teamsters' pickets, Mayor Shaw began conciliation with all interested parties. He declared his move was prompted by the need for the "innocent bystander, the public," to be considered in the war between employers and employees directly concerned.

Receiving complete statements from the several parties, the Mayor announced on March 1 plans for a conference to iron out differences which he did not regard as irreconcilable.

Harry Dail, organizer for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, & Helpers, wrote Mayor Shaw that his objectives are "to obtain a living wage, eliminate the extremely long hours, and better the conditions of the men involved," adding that "our other objectives are immaterial in this situation."

Immediately this latter phrase was attacked by employer organizations which claimed the teamsters' strike was the entering wedge to unionize the 10,000 truck drivers who enter the harbor area and thereby to gain a foothold for organizing the metropolitan area of open-shop Los Angeles.

Harry Bridges, leader of the Pacific Coast maritime unions, was quoted by the Merchants & Manufacturers Association as saying:

"Peace has come to the recently settled ship strike, but we must continue in peace times our extension of union organization into Los Angeles. This will be our hardest fight on the Pacific Coast, but we're used to hard fights. We know just what to do and how to do it."

The M. & M. association quoted Horace Waterbury, teamsters' union organizer, as saying:

"We are getting our orders from Dave Beck, Seattle teamsters' boss, and Harry Dail, and we intend to carry them out, no matter who tries to stop us. We have 6000 union drivers that we will throw in there to put a wall of flesh around the place."

Organization Claims

Commenting upon the I. L. A. problem and the teamsters' program, Dr. Dodd declared that there are approximately 2300 harbor truck drivers, out of a total of 10,000, who are already members of the union—a figure the union local would neither affirm nor deny. Dr. Dodd observed that the harbor area is practically 100 per cent unionized in other respects—the result of the 1934 and 1936-7 strikes.

The manufacturers' association, formed 40 years ago, is credited with maintaining the open-shop reputation of this area. It advised the mayor that "our interest in the present unlawful attack on truck drivers, directed by imported agitators, is to lend support to owners, operators and drivers of trucks who desire to enter the Los Angeles harbor district without paying tribute to organizers who seek through force and violence to compel every truck driver to join their organization."

The largest loss in the teamster picketing was the work of loading and unloading two Matson liners which skipped this port in their normal schedules. While nine other docks have been under the hand of pickets at one time or other, the Matson dock was the only one being picketed at the time of the mayor's March 1 statement.

Safety

(Continued from Page 1)

inter-precinct contest for accident reduction weighed heavily in favor of the winner.

Philadelphia, Penna., "with an excellent record," was judged a close second, and Chicago and San Francisco were given honorable mention in the "big city" group.

Thomas H. McDonald of Washington, chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, who presided as chairman of the judging committee which sifted the winners from 1013 cities competing, said the mayors and governors of the winning cities and states would be feted by the National Safety Council at a banquet March 15 in a New York hotel (Waldorf-Astoria). He said Paul V. McNutt, former Governor of Indiana and recently appointed High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands, would be the principal speaker.

Other members of the judging committee were Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the Harvard University bureau for street traffic research, and Dr. C. H. Watson, medical director of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and president of the National Safety Council.

Other ranking cities in the final tabulation in their respective population groups included:

250,000 to 500,000—First, Kansas City, Mo. No second and third place winners named. Honorable mention, Denver, Colo.; Dallas, Texas; St. Paul, Minn.; Washington, D. C.; Jersey City, N. J.; Louisville, Ky., and Minneapolis, Minn.

100,000 to 250,000—First, Omaha, Neb.; second, Paterson, N. J.; third, Lynn, Mass.; honorable mention, Somerville, Mass.; Peoria, Ill.; Fall River, Mass.; Tulsa, Okla., and South Bend, Ind.

50,000 to 100,000—First, Jackson, Mich.; second, Lancaster, Penna.; third, Manchester, N. H.; honorable mention, Berkeley, Calif., Lakewood, Ohio, Altoona, Penna.; Madison, Wis.; Wilkes-Barre, Penna.; Harrisburg, Penna., and Covington, Ky.

25,000 to 50,000—First, West New York, N. J.; second, Superior, Wis.; third, Raleigh, N. C.; honorable mention, Everett, Mass.; Plainfield, N. J.; Watertown, N. Y., and High Point, N. C.

10,000 to 25,000—First, Wilmette, Ill.; second, Swissvale, Penna.; third Augusta, Maine; honorable mention, Wausau, Wis.; Winnetka, Ill.; Aberdeen, S. D.; Freeport, Ill.; Ponca City, Okla., and Bellevue, Penna.

Methodists Vote Merger

PHILADELPHIA, March 6 (AP)—The Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church approved yesterday the plan of consolidation with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church. The vote was 197 to 5.

Business Betterment Commission Extended

JACKSON, Mich.—The industrial development of this city was so marked last year that Mayor Russell Bengel has reconstituted the City Commission on Business Betterment after being empowered by unanimous vote of the City Council so to do.

In its very first year of activity in the line of bettering the industrial activities of the city, the Committee on Industrial Development was responsible very largely in bringing here a branch of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Last year its expenditures were $4000, which the City Council appropriated for its activities. Ben H. Price, former Chamber of Commerce secretary, is secretary of the committee.

ATLANTA, GA.
Davison's Annual March Sale Housewares
Brings savings on everything from paring knives to kitchen cabinets!
DAVISON-PAXON CO.
ATLANTA
Affiliated with MACY'S, New York

ATLANTA, GA.
Sears MARCH VALUE DEMONSTRATION
The Festival When All America Shops and Saves
Begins March 4
Ends March 20
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Styled by Kay Dunhill
SHIRT FROCKS of Distinction
3.98
Exclusive at Rich's in Atlanta
RICH'S
ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA.
Piedmont Laundry
Quality Work
Telephone WALNUT 7651
and our courteous representative will call
Laundry Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning Draperies

Stores in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida
Where Satisfaction Is a Certainty!
ROGERS QUALITY FOOD SHOPS

A Word to the Hostess
Colonial is good Bread
LEE BAKING CO., Atlanta, Ga.

LUNCH with us today!
Jacobs DRUG STORES all over Atlanta

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Burdine's
Creators of Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resort Wear

A happy choice at MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

Just good food—featuring Plank Steaks, Louis' famous $1.00 dinner, and sea food fresh every day.
Louis' Grill
29th Street at Collins Avenue
Louis' Patio Grill
737 Lincoln Road

MIAMI — MIAMI BEACH
Authentic Styles in Resort Hats
Nordell's
Distinctive Millinery
MIAMI
140 E. FLAGLER STREET
MIAMI BEACH
716 LINCOLN ROAD

Good places to dine in MIAMI, FLORIDA
Laura Jacobsen CAFES
An excellent variety of well prepared and graciously served food.
HOTEL URMEY, S. E. 2 AVE. and 1ST
COLONIAL TOWER, 332 S. E. 2 AVE.

IN FLORIDA

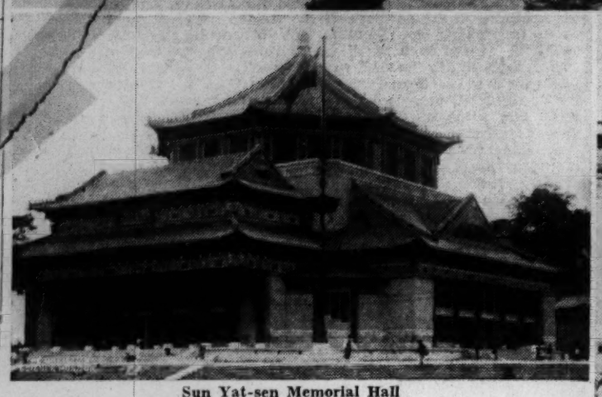
MIAMI, FLA.
GENERAL TIRE COMPANY
of MIAMI
824 Biscayne Boulevard
Gas — Oil — Accessories
Tires — Radios and Experienced Service
"AMERICA'S MOST MODERN TIRE STORE"

A SERVICE TO MIAMI Residents and Visitors
When your shopping school or travel problems are not solved by advertisements in current issues of The Christian Science Monitor
Call MIAMI 3-2445
An answer can doubtless be supplied by our index of advertisers in all lines of business represented in the Monitor.
The Christian Science Monitor 1229 Ingraham Bldg. Miami, Florida

West Elbows East in China's Changing Times

Acceptance of sovereignty of Nanking opens way to epochal period of unification and drive for moral reforms.

Modern Canton



Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall

Coolies Still Vend Their Wares

CANTON, China—The most important event in the recent history of Canton was its bloodless acceptance of Nanking's sovereignty last summer.

Up to that time both Kwangtung, the populous province of which Canton is the capital, and its poorer, mountainous western neighbor, Kwangsi, had maintained a status of virtual autonomy. The civilian organ of authority was the Southwestern Political Council. Actual administrative power was in the hands of local war lords, Gen. Chen Chi-tang in Canton and Gen. Pai Chung-hsi and Gen. Li Tsung-yen in Kwangsi.

Early last summer the Kwangsi war lords began to profess an unexpected desire to fight Japan, dropping up Nanking casually en route. Cynics suggested that the main grievance of Pai Chung-hsi and Li Tsung-yen was that Chiang Kai-shek had diverted the lucrative revenue which they formerly dedrived from transit taxes on opium raised in Kweichow by routing the opium shipments through another province. There was also a strong element of personal rivalry and antagonism between Pai Chung-hsi and his old comrade-in-arms, Chiang Kai-shek, who had far outstripped him in position and prestige.

But, in typically Chinese fashion, the threatened war did not materialize. The crisis was solved by the more or less voluntary evaporation of the weaker side.

Back to the Fold

Chen Chi-tang himself developed a sudden impulse to go abroad for study and travel. One of his chief leutenants, Yu Hon-mow, made terms with the Central Government and was entrusted with military command in the Provinde. The Central Government's troops moved in without opposition. Canton, after some years of virtual independence, had returned to the Nanking fold.

There have been several tangible results of this change of regime. The puritanical impulse which finds expression in the so-called New Life movement is now in the ascendant here. The numerous gambling houses which furnished Chen Chi-tang with a revenue of 14,000,000 Chinese dollars (a little over $4,000,000) a year have been closed. Smoking is frowned on; and the authorities, with perhaps more optimism than the facts of the situation warrant, profess confidence that the 50,000 opium addicts in Canton will be cured within a few years.

Soong in Charge

A brother of the famous banker and financier, Dr. T. V. Soong, T. L. Soong, is now in charge of Kwangtung finances, which had fallen into considerable disorder during the last months of Chen Chi-tang's rule. The rate of exchange is about three Canton dollars for two regular Chinese dollars. Central Government money has not yet been introduced in Canton, although this step is contemplated in the future and would strengthen the trend toward unification.

How stable is Canton's new allegiance to Nanking?

As factors in favor of permanent unity one may note the unmistakable public sentiment, especially among the educated classes, against civil war and division—a sentiment that has been strengthened by the feeling that the Chinese should stand together against Japanese aggression. Moreover, there is no particularly powerful or popular figure who looms on the horizon as the possible leader of a new Cantonese autonomist movement.

On the other hand there is some dissatisfaction with the influx of northern officials who have displaced native born Cantonese in many much prized Government jobs. Another disturbing factor is that Kwangsi, unlike Kwangtung, has not accepted Nanking's domination. Although it is a poor province, it has developed a good army, by Chinese standards. Some observers believe that Pai Chung-hsi is only waiting for an opportunity to cast in his lot with some serious movement against Nanking.

The whole political situation in this part of China naturally became more intense during the period of Chiang Kai-shek's detention in Sianfu, although no overt act of rebellion occurred.

Canton's Development

For some years Canton has been carrying out a program of industrial, transportation and municipal development that seems likely to go on, regardless of political vicissitudes. The new Mayor, Tseng Yang-fu, a man who is only 37 years old, is full of drive and energy and is eager to continue and improve on the not inconsiderable achievements of his predecessor. He believes that prospects of attracting some of the capital of the wealthy Shanghai merchants and bankers are better because of the change of regime.

Although political relations between Canton and Hong Kong are better than they have been for many years (a result of mutual apprehension of Japan) commercial rivalry between the proud foreign colony and the old Chinese trading mart is by no means extinct. The decision to construct a port at Whampoa, 10 miles east of Canton, is one sign of this rivalry; the firm opposition of Canton business men to the proposal to link up the Hankow-Canton Railway with the line between Canton and Kowloon is another.

Kowloon is located directly opposite Hong Kong at the tip of a peninsula. With a hinterland of some 340 square miles it is, like Hong Kong, under British rule. Whereas the island of Hong Kong is in absolute British possession, Kowloon and its hinterland are held on a long-term lease from China, which expires near the end of the present century. British commercial interests are eager to see the link between the two railways consummated; and the Chinese railway authorities thetmselves recognize that more business would result from the step. But the Cantonese feel that the linking of the railways would relegate their city to the status of a way station, and are definitely opposed to it. Although the new line to Whampoa must cross the Canton-Kowloon line, no connection has been provided for.

Honoring Sun Yat-sen

To get a good idea of Canton's material progress one should climb to the top of the obelisk erected in honor of Sun Yat-sen. There one can see to the north the smoke-stacks of new cement, sugar and chemical factories which represent the nucleus of a new industrial suburb, while to the east men and women coolies are vigorously digging out the roadbed for the new railway to Whampoa.

One can now travel overland from Canton to Paris, although neither the Peiping-Hankow nor the Canton-Hankow railways could fairly be called models of comfort and convenience. With the tradition of enterprise that has made its merchants famous and sent its emigrants to every corner of the globe, Canton fits more readily than many other Chinese cities into the pattern of a new China that sees its chance of national survival depend in no small degree on its ability to learn the use of modern industrial technique along with modern military weapons.

No city in China, not even the new capital, Nanking, is so closely associated with the personality of Dr. Sun as leader of the Chinese Revolution as is this old trading mart on the Pearl River. Canton has witnessed some of the earliest commercial contacts and some of the earliest armed conflicts between the Chinese and the "western barbarians" from overseas.

Cradle of Nationalism

Canton is not only the city of Sun Yat-sen; it may fairly be called the cradle of the Kuomintang, the National People's Party, which is, in name at least, the ruling force in China today. It was from Canton that Chiang Kai-shek set out in 1926 on the northern expedition that was to end, after many vicissitudes and a complete breach with his Russian and Communist allies, in the occupation of Peking and the formal unification of China under Kuomintang sovereignty.

The Sun Yat-sen Memorial Auditorium, which an American architect has characterized as the noblest single building in China, represents the blending of Chinese and western forms which is characteristic of much modern Chinese architecture. The bright blue tiles, red wooden pillars and ornamental carvings are in the classical Chinese style, while the auditorium has all the conveniences of a western meeting hall, with a capacity of 4500 visitors.

It is not only in monuments and memorials that one may read the turbulent and interesting history of Canton during the last generation. On the little island of Shameen, reserved for foreign residence and crowded with foreign banks, consulates, business houses and homes, one sees barbed-wire along the shores. This barbed-wire recalls the stormy days of 1925 and 1926, when all Canton rose up in wrath after three shots (the responsibility for which has never been established) initiated an interchange of firing between Chinese military cadets who were participating in a huge nationalist demonstration and foreign police and soldiers.

This was the period when radicalism was at its height in Canton; foreign and Chinese employers alike were constantly being confronted with new demands from tradeunions that sprang up like mushrooms.

The reaction came in the spring of 1927, when the communists were driven underground and the labor unions were suppressed or reorganized along more moderate lines. In December of the same year Canton witnessed its last flare-up of extremism: the proclamation of a commune, which was followed by three days of desultory street fighting.

The isolated communist districts which existed in the eastern part of Kwangtung Province were also occupied by the Government troops and communism today seems to be extinguished in this part of China.

Georgia Students Of Journalism To Study in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., March 6—What is said to be the oldest state-chartered university has announced one of the newest things in modern educational techniques.

An investigative European travel seminar in journalism will be offered for summer school credit by the University of Georgia's Henry W. Grady School of Journalism. While such courses have been offered for work conducted in absentia in a few other fields of study by several American universities, this is, so far as is known, the initial undertaking of this kind in journalism.

Willett Main Kempton, former newspaper man with two years' European experience, now a member of the School of Journalism faculty, will lead the study tour in journalism and international relations through major European capitals.

This course has received the approval not only of University of Georgia authorities, but of officials of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism of which the Grady School is the only Georgia member and one of only four Southern members. It will be open to teachers, graduate students, and a few advanced undergraduates from accredited universities.

The major press services, both in this country and in Europe, have expressed their willingness to cooperate in providing chances for members of the group to see behind the news of Europe. Leading American newspapers, also, have offered to put the students in touch with their foreign correspondents.

The class will travel as a unit under the guidance of Mr. Kempton, who is familiar with the ground as well as with the subject to be covered, having lived abroad for two years in the countries to be visited. During part of this period he worked for the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune and for the Amaroc News in Coblenz, Ger. Sailing date from New York is June 30.

The Grady School is scheduling some 18 lectures and discussion periods with governmental representatives, bureau chiefs, foreign correspondents, and European educators in addition to approximately 30 supervised investigative trips to newspaper plants, parliamentary press galleries, and press bureaus. Lecture and recitation periods by Mr. Kempton are designed to provide background and to co-ordinate the field work of the course. Major emphasis will be directed toward the writing of a term paper, and Mr. Kempton expects that the genre of the group will be such that some of these papers may offer contributions of distinction and importance to American journalistic study.

The trip will consume seven weeks from New York back to New York, and its itinerary includes London, Paris, Geneva, Rome, Venice, Vienna, Prague, and Berlin. Arrangements have been made for students in other schools to register at the University of Georgia by mail.

Austrian Socialists Protest Disabilities Under Dictator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Protests against the depressed conditions of Austria's working class are being made here by the Socialists.

They contend that economically, politically and socially the situation has become intolerable to the mass of the people. Their chief complaint is against the rigid disbanding of all workers' organizations.

They point out that, for example, even "The Workers Union of Canary Raisers" and the "Association of Bird Lovers" have been dissolved. Organizations for saving, for mountain-climbing, for children, for extra-school education, and for chess playing are others which have been shut down.

Although the Government issues rosy reports of the present situation in Austria, the Socialists, who constitute 40 per cent of the population, paint an entirely different picture. Their pessimism is as exaggerated as the optimism of the regime, but much of what they say is based on official statistics.

Employment Slump

They substantiate their view by pointing out that according to the latest data, published by official statistical bureaus, fewer persons are employed this autumn than last.

Because of Italy's war and of Austria's rearming, productivity in certain industrial branches increased, but now that "boom" is over, and employment has fallen off. This is shown, they assert, by the fact that fewer workers are registered at the social insurance offices than a year ago. Since every employed person must be registered there, the number of unemployed is increasing, they say.

They give a large collection of official data, to prove that the consumption of many of the most essential commodities is steadily diminishing. There is, they say, no doubt that the mass of the Austrian people are poorer than they have been for many years. They insist that they pay higher rent, higher taxes, for some commodities higher prices and receive smaller incomes.

Police Action

The workers' chief complaint, however, is not against the economic situation but against their civil and social status. They assert that they have no rights and that for them juridical norms and rules no longer exist.

The Socialists cite as an illustration of the regime here the fact that within six months, according to official police reports, there were 37,163 cases of police action, or 203 a day. That was in Vienna alone and only for political cases.

All workers' libraries have been taken over by the Government and subjected to a relentless censorship. Almost every book that might inspire a humble human being to strive for individual self-expression was suppressed. Books by Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, advocating peace, were removed from the Workers' Book Rooms, as well as books by Upton Sinclair and others, protesting against the treatment of Mexican Indians, by Ramsay MacDonald, by David Lloyd George and Thomas More.

Democrats Score Court Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

see Federal Court, enjoining the TVA.

But this decision had nothing to do with flood control or the construction of dams. It enjoined TVA from further enlargement of its transmission lines, other than those already under construction.

It is President Roosevelt's contention that this blow at the power feature of TVA also held up the flood control features. That, however, is only one interpretation. The opposite view is based on the actual decisions of the Supreme Court. More than a century ago the court ruled that Congress has full powers over navigable rivers, and the term has been defined to include any rivers that may be made navigable.

The court has upheld the construction of several flood control dams, and refused to permit the State of Arizona to declare the Boulder Dam project unconstitutional. Even exclusively power dams have been upheld. Over a year ago, in the TVA decision itself, the court held by an eight-to-one decision that the Federal Government had the right to build and operate Wilson Dam and to dispose of power there generated.

Normal Rain, No Flood

But in general, flood-control dams and power dams are separate projects, since a filled power reservoir is of no use to check flood waters. A flood-control reservoir is useful when it is empty.

The President's statement that "and there were no floods on the Tennessee this year"—after referring to the dams built there, is taken as particularly vulnerable. Rainfall at the headwaters of the Tennessee and the Clinch Rivers was normal in January—4.59 inches—while in the Ohio Valley from eight to twenty inches fell.

Editorial comment the nation over has been stirred deeply by the President's speech. "Liberal" newspapers were as outspoken as conservatives in their criticisms. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch called it "a savage attack . . . on one of the coordinate branches of the Government, which should stir the indignation of every citizen who cares for the preservation of our constitutional system."

Supporters of the President are also active, although the major campaign now turns on Mr. Roosevelt's own speeches. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and one of the founders of the C. I. O., spoke in defense of the program last night, as did Senator William G. McAdoo (D) of California and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA administrator.

Gravest aspect of the new situation is the possible Democratic party split now stressed by the opposition. They base their claim not only on the degree of Democratic opposition in the Senate, but upon the results of various polls.

The Gallup poll indicates a material switch in those who supported the President for re-election. Thirty per cent of the Democratic party, according to the Gallup poll statistics based admittedly on a fractional percentage of actual persons polled, now declare themselves in opposition. The latest figures from this research organization show 53 per cent of the nation against the court change, and 47 per cent in favor of it. The figures were substantially reversed on the issue of President Roosevelt' re-election.

New Labor Party Solid in Support Of Court Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6 — The American Labor party is sending today a delegation of 50 to the convention of Labor's Nonpartisan League in Washington on Monday with a resolution urging active support of President Roosevelt's proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court. Less than a year old and organized as the progressives eastern spearhead for the President's re-election last fall, the party now is organizing for a prominent role in the New York City 1937 mayoralty contest.

Its representation at the league meeting next week includes Luigi Antonini, state chairman; Gustave A. Strebel, director; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Rose Schneiderman, president of the National Women's Trade Union League and secretary of the New York State Labor Department, and Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Board.

The party's resolution holds that the outcome of the last election was a mandate to President Roosevelt from 27,000,000 Americans to do his utmost to improve both their living and working standards, and declares that Congress must support his plans "if the people are to keep their faith in Congress and in a democratic form of government."

Mr. Strebel, in a statement, said the President had "invariably stood steadfastly for those goals which he pledged labor," and that the delegation was "a symbol of labor's unity behind the President now."

Meanwhile, criticism of the action of the New York County Lawyers' Association condemning the court change plan came today from the National Lawyers' Guild, recently organized to liberalize the bar. Paul J. Kern, vice-president of the guild and a municipal civil service commissioner, was spokesman, saying the association's stand, which was approved by the narrow margin of 93, with 623 members voting, represented "a narrow, do-nothing view in an emergency situation."

"There is undoubtedly a wide divergence of opinion among members of the bar in this city," Mr. Kern said, "but any impression that they are unanimous in opposition to the plan is misleading.

"We want the citizens of this city to know that there is an association on record as approving the plan. When the New York section of the National Lawyers' Guild adopted its resolution, it did so almost unanimously."

Bullitt Back in U. S., Silent on Affairs Abroad

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, United States ambassador to France returned in the liner Washington yesterday for a two-weeks visit, withholding all comment on the status of European peace, the French monetary situation, or the reason for his trip home. He was accompanied by his 13-year-old daughter, Anne.

When asked if he brought back a report on European conditions generally, and French finances particularly, for the information of the President and the State Department, the Ambassador said "there is nothing to such reports."

"I did come back, however," he said, "to discuss several little things, but nothing of importance."

He said his trip was principally of a personal nature. At this point Mr. Bullitt was asked about frequently printed reports that he would be married to Miss Marguerite LeHand, President Roosevelt's personal secretary.

"Forget that," Mr. Bullitt said. "There is no more truth in that than usual."

Home Found First in Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill. — Politicians should take a tip from a survey just made at Northwestern University and in the next campaign concentrate all their energy on a house-to-house, fireside-chat canvass.

Home, it is shown from a study made by the political science department here, is the most important factor in shaping political attitudes. Of some 2500 students questioned, 54 per cent selected the family circle as the place where they became conscious of governmental affairs and where political attitudes first took shape.

Second in the list was public schools, with 26 per cent feeling it was in the grade classroom they began to be politically minded. The elections themselves were third choice and others in their order were newspapers, radio, politicians, and churches.

The survey was part of a larger study to determine the origin and growth of political interest and activities being made by Hugh A. Bone of the university.

"Since the majority of students first come in contact with politics in the home," Mr. Bone says, "it is important that a program of adult political education be introduced. First impressions are lasting, even in politics. It is important that parents and teachers speak respectfully and democratic governmental institutions. The core of democracy lies in intelligent civic interest and parents cannot be too careful in the way they speak of politics in the home. The greatest single duty of parents in a democracy is to develop a liberal, scientific mind in their children."

N. Y. Fair Is Urged To Dedicate Building To Religious Liberty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6 — Formal application to erect a building of religious and civil liberty dedicated "to the ideal that men are to be just and brotherly to one another, irrespective of racial origin, their religious affiliation or political connection," was placed before directors of the New York 1939 World's Fair Corporation today by the American Committee of Religious Rights and Minorities, of which Dr. Arthur J. Brown is chairman.

The application was in the form of a letter addressed to Grover S. Whalen, president of the fair corporation, by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue of New York, in behalf of a committee consisting of Michael Williams, editor of the Commonweal, a Roman Catholic publication, and Dr. John Howland Lathrop, of the Unitarian Church of the Savior in Brooklyn. The committee was said to have been appointed for the specific purpose some time in advance of making the application.

The communication said that "there could be no more desirable contribution to the realm of religious and racial tolerance at this time" than a building dedicated to its cause, and voiced the opinion that such a structure would arouse interest among all nations.

Trenton School Workers Reject Pay Compromise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 6—Proposals by the city administration here for partial restoration of the 20 per cent reduction in pay of municipal employees have been "overwhelmingly" rejected in a poll of public-school system workers, it was revealed yesterday. They demanded all or none.

The City Council, facing a substantial tax increase if called upon to make a full restoration, sought to determine if school employees, entitled to the full 20 per cent return in the absence of legislative action, would be willing to yield to 10 per cent. The answer was no.

Los Angeles P. T. A. Spent $1,700,000 In Child Welfare Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Headquarters of the Parent-Teacher Associations serving 250,000 pupils in this 100-mile city school district, announce that more than $1,700,000 has been spent in child welfare work from April 1, 1931, to Feb. 1, last.

In addition to the self-financed activities of the P.-T. A. units in the several hundred individual schools, the total was obtained from the Community Chest, which contributed approximately one third, and from a program maintained by the Tenth District California Congress of Parents and Teachers, the subdivision coinciding with the limits of the enlarged school district.

During that period, states the school report, the tenth district has served 10,657,499 free lunches to needy school children and has distributed 8,579,565 free half-pints of milk.

SWITZERLAND
TYPEWRITTERS
"Hermes" from Fr. 160.-
Second-hand machines—Accessories
OVERHAULING — REPAIRS of every make.
Carriage paid from abroad.
H. REBER
BASEL—Theodorsgraben 16
TEL. 20.354

ZAANDAM
VERKADE'S FABRIEKEN
Manufacturers of Genuine Dutch Rusks all sorts of biscuits, cakes and chocolates. Obtainable in every first-class grocer's and confectioner's shop.
When travelling in Holland ask for our products

SWITZERLAND
SUISSE LANGENTHAL
PORCELAIN
Wwe. CHRISTENER'S ERBEN
Kramgasse 58 BERNE
Switzerland

Kilchberg b. Zurich, Switzerland
Lindt
the Connoisseurs Chocolate

PARIS, FRANCE
Berteil
3 Place St. Augustin
10 rue du 4 Septembre
134 Blvd. St. Germain
Gents' and Ladies' Hatters

PARIS, FRANCE
Angora undergarments
Swimming Costumes
Stockings a Speciality
PRINCESS MARY'S HOSIERY
205, RUE SAINT HONORE

PARIS, FRANCE
MAPPIN & WEBB
BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF GIFTS
1, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS

PARIS, FRANCE
KINDAL Swedish Cutlery
33, AVE. DE LA OPERA
Razors, Safety Razors, Knives, Scissors, Manicure Sets, Table Cutlery.

PARIS, FRANCE
When you know what . . . . But not where . . . . It is at
Corcellet
18 AVENUE DE L'OPERA
116 AVENUE VICTOR-HUGO
Table Delicacies, English and American Groceries.

PARIS, FRANCE
JEWELLER
MAITRET manufacturer diamonds pearls
11 RUE MONSIGNY
designs—transformations

PARIS, FRANCE
W. H. SMITH & SON
248 rue de Rivoli, Paris
Near Place de la Concorde
American and English Books of Travel a Speciality
Maps, Cameras, Films, etc.
High Class Stationery
Fountain Pens
Travelling and Office Requisites
Newspapers, Magazines
French Fashion Periodicals and Inexpensive Novels
WHS

PARIS, FRANCE
Oriental and French
Carpets and Rugs
Reasonable Prices—Reparations
M. H. PEREZ
49 Rue St-Georges Tel. Tru. 72.00

PARIS, FRANCE
Chez Nous
HATS
16 rue Daunou
Tel: Opéra 20-81
Smart models for all pockets from Frs. 69.- on.

PARIS, FRANCE
HENRY A LA PENSEE
3 and 5, Faub. St. Honoré
Costumes and Sport Dresses
Blouses — Pull-Overs — Bags
Belts — Gloves
Fancy Jewellery

PARIS, FRANCE
IMPRIMERIE LESCARET
Classic and Modern Printing for trade and private
ENGRAVERS
Tel. Danton 74-18
2 rue Cardinale, VI'

Paris, France
DORIS
(Mme. Ter Ossipova)
COUTURE
Lingerie
Remodeling — Moderate Prices
11 bis rue d'Edimbourg, Paris 8e
Tel.: Laborde 19-48

PARIS, FRANCE
Jane Henry
Couturier
3, rue du Boccador
(Near Avenue Montaigne)
Tel.: Elysées 91-79

PARIS, FRANCE
G. BUREAU
12 rue de Sèze (off Rue Caumartin and Blvd. de la Madeleine)
American and English Groceries
Popcorn, Maple Syrup, Instant Postum, Marshmallows, Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits, Bird's Custard, Crosse & Blackwell's Products.

PARIS, FRANCE
dunton
COUTURE
3 Faubourg Saint Honoré

When in Paris
You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 36, Faubourg St.-Honoré, for any information you may desire.

PARIS, FRANCE
ANGORA
cashmere and silk
UNDERWEAR
ready to wear or made to order
ANGORA lace dressing gowns lined with silk voile
STOCKINGS a speciality guaranteed flawless
AU GRAND FREDERIC
5 Faubourg Saint Honoré, Paris
ASK FOR ILLUSTRATIONS

Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Decorative Home Lighting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The widespread use of electricity for decorative purposes in addition to purely lighting and heating uses, offers endless possibilities for artistic invention and ingenious arrangement in the modern home. By the introduction of an intelligently thought-out lighting scheme, rooms that have been dull and uninteresting can be transformed into places of character and charm.

Lighting, however, is an art, and must be handled as such. A room that shouts for approval is not one in which to rest. The illumination should be so cleverly introduced as to give the desired effect without apparent effort. Those who enter the room should feel satisfied without realizing why, and it is for this reason that concealed, or indirect lighting, is so popular.

Using Illuminated Panels

The folds of a curtain are enhanced to a remarkable degree by a strip of light concealed behind the pelmet, and can be changed from one color to another by the simple institution of panels of tinted lighting on either side of the window. Illumination hidden within the surrounds of a china cabinet, brings out the full beauty of the contents. Considerable interest is added to a wall recess, with its ornament or vase of flowers, by the insertion of tubular lamps concealed in the sides.

A delightful writing-desk, with mirror glass top, built into a corner of a modern room, depends for its glowing illumination on a panel of light let into a drawer on the left of the writer, a novel arrangement which is effective as well as useful. Another attractive idea is an illuminated panel let into the top of a dining-table on which is placed a dish of frosted glass containing crystal flowers.

Light Enhances Space

Light may play an important part in extending the apparent size of a room, hall, or passage, by judicious arrangement adding considerably to the sense of space. A remarkable effect of distance is obtained in a bedroom, by the interesting treatment of the door which is so placed as to give the appearance of being part of a double wardrobe. The face of the door is a mirror in which the room is reflected, and when closed forms the back of a mirrored alcove, the light coming from a panel above.

Emphasis is given to special details in a room by the careful arrangement of its light units. An overmantel picture can be effectively lit by a panel let into the mantelpiece below. Attention can be drawn to a favorite ornament by placing it close to, or immediately above a tinted lamp.

The way in which an attic has been turned into a bright study is worth noting. The sloping roof forms an alcove in which the window is set, and in this space tubular lighting has been inserted across the top and down the sides, giving adequate illumination to the nearby desk, while increasing the warm tone of the curtains. A long bookcase, which stands on the floor, is also provided with concealed lighting which is both useful and effective.

The use of light in an old London house, whereby a dull drawing-room fireplace has been transformed into a charming corner, is another instance of how simply these changes can take place. An illuminated panel has been inserted into the wall space above the fireplace, and another panel into the mantelpiece itself. On this second panel is placed a fluted glass vase containing ornamental glass leaves.

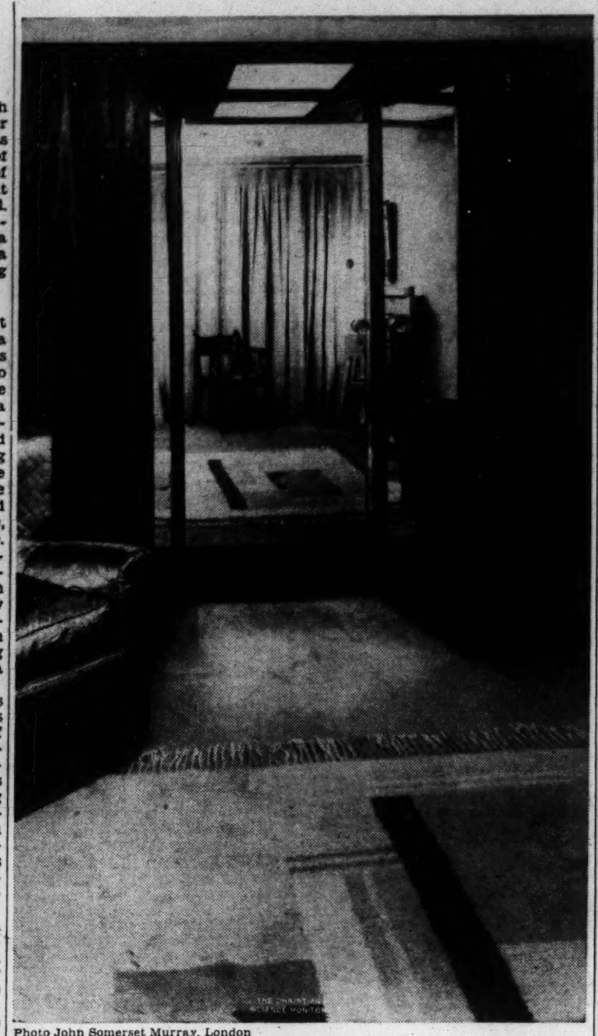


Photo John Somerset Murray, London

This Original and Effective Treatment of a Bedroom Corner Shows the Entrance Door, Lighted Overhead and Backed With a Mirror. This Serves the Double Purpose of Reflecting the Person and Greatly Increasing the Apparent Size of the Apartment

Collectors' Clubs Meetings

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

More than one hundred reproductions of old glass, brought by George S. McKearin of New York to illustrate his talk on "Reproductions of Old Glass" at the annual meeting of the National Early American Glass Club, inspired members to a more intensive study of original pieces.

According to Mr. McKearin, three classes of reproductions confront the collectors of today. First is the out-and-out fake which is a very clever imitation of an old piece. Next, the poor reproduction with the general characteristics of an old piece but incorrect either in color or in some detail of the pattern. Last, modern glass, sold as modern by its manufacturers, but which ends up by masquerading in some shop as old glass.

As an example of this last type, the speaker told of some very lovely bottles made by an old Swedish glass blower of New Jersey, who is using moulds that were made seventy-five years ago, but who is not attempting to sell his bottles as old ones. After traveling around, however, these marvelous reproductions have repeatedly turned up in Pennsylvania, New York, even in Ohio, and offered as authentic old bottles.

Everyone is familiar with modern Mexican glass which has flooded the country for the past few years, some pieces of which are very similar to the old pieces blown in Ohio. Some very fine pieces of glass were made twenty-five years ago in the small glass houses of interior Mexico. Samples of these Mr. McKearin displayed, purchased ten years ago in Los Angeles. Today, large Mexican glass factories have pushed these small glass houses out of existence, he stated.

Bottle collectors were warned of the fake railroad flask which came on the market about ten years ago, a minor mistake in the mould marking this as a fake. On the reproduction the horse's mane stands up straight; on the genuine old bottle, it does not. When these first came out, they were in aquamarine and olive green; since then they have appeared in all colors.

Then there is a pint bottle with the bust of Washington. Mr. McKearin said he had never seen a genuinely old Washington flask. The differences between the new Horn of Plenty goblet and the old one, appears in the stem and the sizes of the two. When first made the copies had a yellowish tinge, but that was corrected later.

Instead of lessening enthusiasm in the collecting of old glass, this knowledge leads to a desire for further study, which the speaker emphasized as the only solution he knew for avoiding the pitfalls in collecting. It is apparent that the interest and enthusiasm of the members of the Glass Club, as well as the membership, is growing steadily.

In response to a demand for more frequent meetings in coming year, the Program Committee has planned to have eight regular meetings instead of four. These will include a moving picture on glass-blowing with specimens from the Metropolitan Museum; speakers on Foreign Influence on American Glass; on Historical and Commemorative Glass; on Reproductions of Pressed Glass. A joint meeting with the Rushlight Club, Collectors' Luck, Flower Arrangement in Old Glass Containers, and the regular Barter and Sale are also scheduled. A special exhibition of glass has been planned for each meeting.

Doll Collectors of America, Inc.

French, American and native-costume dolls from several countries gave an added interest to the recent meeting on "Mechanical Types." An American example patented in 1862 attracted much attention because of the scarcity of dated ones. Then there was the French figure, brought in many years ago by a sea captain for his little daughter. When wound up, the little thing walked around, gracefully waving her fan to the rhythm of quaint melodies.

Descriptions of mechanical toys and dolls were sent to the meeting by several members from other states, and many specimens were brought by members from their own collections. Early wooden men tossed and tumbled on trapezes, clowns whirled, dogs performed stunts that Old Dog Tray would have envied. Several American-made dolls talked, cried, and one that was very talented sang "Mary Had a Little Lamb." Even she was eclipsed by the very expressive toy baby who laughed, cried and winked to the great amusement of her audience. The president, Mrs. Earle Andrews of Winchester, Mass., presented each member with a Valentine package containing a tiny doll.

China Students' Club

A colorful array of China figures, figurines, animals, and birds greeted the members of the China Students' Club and presented a difficult task to the judges who were to award ribbons to each of the four classes. Before these were taken up for discussion came the reading of a paper, written by Mrs. Oscar B. Taber, on Bennington ware, an always popular subject. The history of that pottery was traced through several stages: its establishment in 1793, when both earthenware and stoneware were made; the porcelain experiments of John Harrison, who reached Bennington late in 1843; the changing of the name to Norton & Fenton; the dissolution of that partnership in 1847; Fenton's years of management, up to the real Parian Bennington ware, the hard paste biscuit porcelain which closely resembles the smooth surface of marble. The figures in this ware were never marked. Well modeled, they excelled the pitchers and vases, although they really never quite attained the high standard of the figures made by Copeland and Minton and other noted English firms.

Staffordshire figures and figure-portraits, according to Mrs. Frank Smith, are the English equivalent of our Currier and Ives prints. From Enoch Wood, often called "the father of the Potteries," who commenced business in 1784, the speaker reviewed the work of Turner, Adams, Pratt and Palmer. A bust of Wesley by Wood was shown, and attention called to the fine modeling and finish. Wesley is said to have spent much time with the potter Wood, who made 400 portrait busts of him.

The Ceramics Exhibition of the club now being held in the Fine Arts Room of the Boston Public Library will continue until March 28. Some of the outstanding pieces are a salt-glazed enamelled tea pot, a Whieldon horse, a Wedgwood cane ware casserole, two lavender Wedgwood vases, a pair of Sevres vases, the Continents with flowers, an ancient Rouen vase, a German punch bowl with a standing Bacchus on the cover, and many other equally rare and interesting pieces.

Wedgwood Club

The fact that so little authentic material is to be found on lustre ware made doubly interesting the instructive talk on "Silverware and Lustreware" by Mrs. Charles Gorely Jr., at the Old State House. Then there is the long-standing controversy as to the earliest date of English lustreware—whether or not it is an eighteenth century or early nineteenth product. Hayden's book contends that Josiah Wedgwood made lustre in the eighteenth century, while Blacker places it in the nineteenth century. After much study of the subject, Mrs. Gorely inclined to the belief that it was made in the first part of the nineteenth century, and that crediting Hancock, Franck, and Wedgwood as its inventors is due to a misunderstanding of the term.

Stages of its progress began with the twelfth century lustre of western Asia, continued to sixteenth century majolica, when potters in Italy sent their wares to Gubbio to be lustred, the loss or neglect of the secret by Italians and the rediscovery of it in England. All these stages were clearly traced.

A vase of Robertson's ruby, produced in the old Chelsea pottery, now the Dedham pottery, was exhibited. Its lustrous glaze was described as the nearest approach to the ruby of the sixteenth century that has been made in modern times. The development of this color took four years of experimentation by Hugh Robertson. It is the same as the "lost" dragon's blood, of the Ming period.

The beautiful lustre of the Belleek porcelain was mentioned, with the statement that a pottery in New Jersey used imported workmen to make Belleek ware. But this modern ware cannot compare with the old. To add to her contention that English lustreware is a nineteenth century product, Mrs. Gorely stated that the first evidence in Boston newspapers of importing lustreware appeared in the Boston Gazette of June 12, 1815. It is being made today by Allerton's in England and also by the Wedgwood firm.

Our New Kitchen Corner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Wayne, Ind.

A recent contribution to the Home Building page describes how "They Modernized Two Rooms" in Spokane, and impels me to tell how a place for a breakfast nook was found in a corner of our kitchen.

After re-arranging cupboards and installing a new sink, it was seen that if the proposed new gas range were selected in the narrow cabinet style (resembling a victrola), it could be placed in a small wall-space convenient to the sink. As this would make available one whole corner of the kitchen, such a stove, in ivory and black enamel, was installed accordingly.

A chimney twelve inches square occupied the corner aforesaid. Extending from this chimney and against the walls, two seats four feet in length were placed. They had high, pew-type ends, sawed at the lumber yard from a pattern of our own design, and plywood was used to form the high backs. A strip two inches wide finished each high back, on which were placed trays and an ornament or two of brass and copper. Seats were enameled ivory, and the seat pads covered with ivory oilcloth with large red dots.

The table, which is unique, evolved from a round oak dining table, purchased for a small sum at a used-furniture store. The four claw feet were removed and the table was placed in the desired position in relation to the two seats. Then two sides of the table were sawed off parallel with the seats. The rest of the table-edge was left curved, resulting in a fan-shaped top, and the pedestal was bolted to the floor.

Ivory and red oilcloth matching the seat pads was attached to the table-top with wall-paper paste, and the edges were clipped, lapped where necessary over the curved edge, and glued securely into position. The pedestal was enameled in ivory, as was also the shallow frame below the top, while the indentations of the slight carving on lower edge of the frame were lined in vermilion paint with a fine brush. The whole effect is novel, cheerful and very satisfactory in convenience and comfort. Two odd chairs and a stool were painted to form a contrast.

The stripe in the wallpaper forming the dado in the kitchen carries a line of bright blue, so one chair was painted bright blue with trimmings of ivory. The other was done in ivory with seat and bands of vermilion, while the stool was painted ivory with seat and bands of blue. Chairs and stool have seat pads of the ivory and red oilcloth.

At the moment the budget did not warrant installing doors on the new cupboards, so wide cream wallpaper in plastic design was attached to regular window shade rollers and hung in front of the shelves. The same wallpaper was used for "shades" for the three kitchen windows which are fairly narrow.

A lamp which one of our boys made in his manual training work was enameled ivory and red, and equipped with a suitable shade. Placed on the table next the chimney, this lights up the corner most invitingly. The expense involved for all this was surprisingly small, and our kitchen is no longer drab and uninteresting.

C. V. B.

Colors for Walls

In rooms with light-tinted walls where a change of color is desired, the present furnishings will usually harmonize with a tone as light or even lighter. Cream or tan, for example, may be replaced by oyster white or light rose; or, a white wall may be repainted in cream. Gray is easily harmonized with many interiors, formerly keyed to another color.

American
ART ASSOCIATION
Anderson
GALLERIES... INC.
30 EAST 57th STREET
NEW YORK

Now On Exhibition
FINE FURNITURE
& DECORATIONS
Renaissance and Other Tapestries; Oriental Rugs; Arms and Armor; Paintings; Chinese Mineral Carvings; Tableware
Property of
EDWARD MICHAEL
MRS HENRI VIBERT
Sold by Their Order
WITH ADDITIONS
FROM OTHER OWNERS
Illustrated Catalogue 50¢
Public Sale
March 12 and 13 at 2 p.m.
Sales Conducted by Messrs
PARKE, BERNET & RUSSELL

BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
FRANK PARTRIDGE
& SONS LTD.
Old English Furniture
Works of Art
LONDON
26 King St., St. James
NEW YORK
6 West Fifty-Sixth St.

FLOWER SEEDS from California
California grown flower seeds are favored the world over for quality and high germination.
PAUL J. HOWARD'S Seeds are hand packeted, giving you a liberal quantity of fresher, especially selected seed.
Order by mail fresh seeds from World-famous Flower Fields
Fragrant Marigolds
Outstanding new flowers for 1937
SUNSET GIANTS
Flowers often 5 to 7½ inches across! Marvellous cut flowers and a brilliant feature in the garden. Packet 25¢
CROWN OF GOLD
A new Marigold, rich orange with scentless foliage. Packet.. 35¢
YELLOW SUPREME
Full flowers of rich creamy yellow, with honey like fragrance. Packet..... 25¢
5 Full Packets for $1.00. One liberal packet of each of the five novelties. A garden full of flowers. Postpaid.
NEW for your garden
Easily grown, beautiful flowers for cutting
KELVEDON STAR
(Right) Deep golden yellow blossoms, 2½ to 4 inches across with rich mahogany zone, on stiff stems 12 to 18 inches long. Plants upright, neat in appearance, bloom from spring till frost. Packet..... 25¢
ZINNIA
Cut and Come Again
(Pictured above) Double, medium sized flowers just right for cutting—color a lovely salmon-rose. Enjoy a bed of these exquisite flowers and an abundance of them for the table Packet ..... 25¢
Write for NEW 1937 Catalog
You will want to order many things from California from our 88 page catalog. Choice Flower Seeds.
Perennial Flowering Plants, Prize Dahlias, Marvellous Chrysanthemums, House Plants, including rare tropical varieties from our beautiful California Greenhouses.
Paul J. Howard's
Horticultural Greenhouses
250 S. La Brea Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Steel Frame Buildings
Designed to Meet Individual Needs
Designed and fabricated in our own factory and delivered anywhere within a radius of 500 miles.
Just write or phone us the outside dimensions, the amount of light desired, size of doors, and we will gladly furnish an estimate FREE.
Jones & Larson Corp.
MASPETH, L. I., N. Y.
Phone STagg 2-7260

VANCE
INCORPORATED
400 Boylston Street, BOSTON
COM. 4580
Interior Decorations
Furniture
Draperies and Rugs
WILLIAM H. VANCE
(Formerly with Francis H. Bacon Co.)
JANE POTTS

Picture hanging is easy and Won't Mar Walls if you use Moore Push-pins and Moore Push-less Hangers to Hang Up Things. 10c Packets everywhere.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

SPRAY SLEEPING TREES NOW!
Dormant Spraying offers you the most effective and economical CONTROL of certain fungus diseases and scale insects — also leaf-feeders in the egg stage — IF DONE BY THOSE WHO KNOW HOW!
Why not have a Bartlett Representative inspect your trees NOW —while there is still time to arrange for DEPENDABLE Dormant Spraying, if required?
Bartlett Service is available in every community from Maine to the Carolinas. For literature and full information write:
The F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Co.
Laboratories and Main Office
STAMFORD, CONN.
BARTLETT
TREE EXPERTS

Guidance at a Critical Time
When there seems to be a question of the best school to meet the needs of a certain individual, the time is opportune to consult the School Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Schools advertised in the Monitor are carefully selected for reliability and environment.

George William Ebner
METAL CRAFTSMAN
offers
A unique service in METALS
Gifts, Restoration and Special Work
Write for descriptive booklet
50 Church Street Fairhaven, Mass.

LUSTRE
Will Sell My Entire Collection of
100 PIECES
Of Rare Old Lustre Consisting of Copper, Gold, Embossed, Silver Resist and Historical. Many of these are Real Museum Pieces.
JAMES M. WILSON
202 South Main Street Phone 5291
Kokomo, Indiana

Stop Apologizing for Kitchen Odors!
Get rid of them with a
KITCHEN VENTILATING FAN
You can put this appliance in any window by just inserting 4 screws. Does not alter or interfere with usual operation of the window. Eliminates drafts. Take it with you when you move. Equal in efficiency to a built-in Ventilator costing $50 or more.
ONLY $6.50 POSTPAID
Send check, money order or C. O. D. Fully guaranteed. Your money back if not satisfied, which is practically having a ventilator on trial.
Kitchen Ventilating Fan Co.
10 Mt. Auburn Street, Watertown, Mass.
AGENTS Part time to sell direct to homes. Commission Basis. Retired Men preferred. No investment.

WIPE-ON VARNISH
made from Bakelite
WIPE-ON is a quality varnish. Its application is as simple as dusting . . . you just wipe it on with a cloth. Wipe-On gives a hard, tough finish that is unaffected by acids, alkalies, hot liquids and hard usage. Best for stairs, wood and linoleum floors because it is not slippery.
20c on sale at your local 5 and 10 cent store.
WIPE-ON CORPORATION
105 HUDSON STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.
FOR COLOR USE E-NAMEL-ON

Art *plus* History *plus* Detective Work . . .

IN THE MARCH ISSUE

Harvard Has an ORRERY

It happens to be detective fact instead of detective fiction, but it is an absorbing story with essential elements of suspense and surprise. Here are confinement in a cellar, search and rescue, the ultimate disclosure of a hitherto unrecognized hero. The dénouement will be an eye-opener not only to Harvard alumni but to officers of the University.

Sizing Up an Old House

Anyone can sense the attractiveness of an ancient house properly restored and finished. It is quite another matter to recognize the points of excellence in a dwelling empty, unkempt, and worn with time and misuse. ANTIQUES for March pictures such a place, just as it was found, and tells why it was worth acquiring.

Also in the MARCH ISSUE:
John Hancock's furniture
Unexpected sources of American silver
Not all old rugs are hooked: some unusual examples in other techniques
Coronation souvenirs premature and warmed over: Edward VIII vs. William IV
Advertising pages that no one should miss

The March issue of ANTIQUES is now on leading newsstands. The price is 50c a copy. Or—send $2 now for a 7 months' trial subscription—use coupon at right. Special offer terminates April 1.

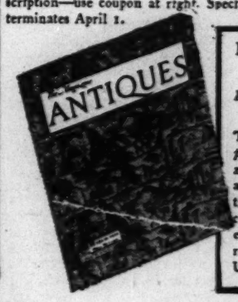
TAKE for example, the page shown above from the March issue of ANTIQUES. How was it that America's first great portrait painter, John Singleton Copley, managed, among the womenfolk of Puritan New England, to find clients whose gowns and jewels befitted the court beauties of the Old World? That high authority, John Hill Morgan, explains the mystery. Save only for the face, the Copley portrait reproduced at the right is an extraordinarily accurate copy of an engraving after Sir Joshua Reynolds' likeness of an English lady. Why Copley resorted to such "ghost" costumes is more interesting than the fact of his borrowing! You'll find it all in the March issue, now on the stands.

In every appropriate direction The Magazine ANTIQUES is always eager to find new discoveries, new ways to impart the message of art forms that have stood the test of time, and will still endure when current fads and fancies have long been forgotten. That endeavor is what makes ANTIQUES one of the few among today's magazines possessing an individual flavor—a distinctive personality. Likewise it reflects the wide learning and the humane philosophy of its editor, Homer Eaton Keyes, who is internationally recognized as a sound student and critic in many fields, and an outstanding authority in the domains of American furniture styles and of the porcelain known as Chinese Lowestoft.

ANTIQUES is read by almost every type of person: not only professional antiquaries, but designers, manufacturers, architects, craftsmen, owners of the finest American homes, and young matrons who wish to decorate their domiciles correctly and tastefully.

Reading ANTIQUES month by month will bring *you* immediate enjoyment and, besides, an intensified perception of the good things of life—not merely values but the backgrounds of association, and the subtleties in style that give value to good old pieces. Your interest may be the collecting of furniture, silver, ceramic wares, or glass. It may be confined primarily to keeping culturally oriented. We advise you to take advantage of the special offer below, NOW.

The Magazine
ANTIQUES
THE MAGAZINE FOR COLLECTORS—AND FOR ALL CONCERNED WITH THE ART OF LIVING



Have you "Antique" PROBLEMS, or QUESTIONS to ask?
If you are a subscriber you are entitled to advice, free
The monthly column, *Riddles and Replies*, is a notable feature of the Magazine, both to read and from the practical aspect of getting authoritative information about antiques you may own or be considering purchasing. It is packed with extraordinarily varied information in response to queries from all parts of the United States.

SPECIAL OFFER
7 months for $2
To: ANTIQUES, 40 East 49th Street, New York.
For the enclosed $2 ( ) check ( ) money order send ANTIQUES for 7 months (beginning with the March issue) to:
Name
Address
City and State

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Russian Children's Theaters Dot the Land

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Young Audiences Enthusiastic

For U. S. S. R. Knows How to Stage Things for Children

By Demaree Bess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

In the winter of 1918 Moscow was disturbed by civil war and revolution. But one 15-year-old girl, daughter of a musician, undaunted by the prevailing confusion, went to the new municipal officials, and said: "I want to start a theater entirely for children. Will you not give me some help?" She was so earnest, and presented her request so clearly, that she was granted a small appropriation, and the use of a vacant shop in the center of town. That was the beginning of Soviet Russia's first children's theater.

Today Miss Natalia Satz is known to millions of Soviet children as the founder of the theater for children. She is the director of the Central Children's Theater of Moscow, which stands on the square facing the Great Opera House. Here she has assembled 400 men and women who devote full time to this work, including 80 actors and dancers, an orchestra of 30, dramatists, composers and teachers.

From her first little theater, the movement has spread through the country. Russia's 104th children's theater opened in central Asia last summer. In Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, the children's theater has one of the finest buildings in the city. In Turkey and Czechoslovakia, new children's theaters acknowledge their inspiration to Miss Satz.

Supplements The School

After working for 18 years with children in the theater, Miss Satz looks forward to the time when theaters will be considered as necessary for the child's development as schools. "In school the child acquires mental discipline," she told the writer. "But the children's theater supplements this discipline with an emotional inspiration which is equally important."

Miss Satz and her associates have built their theater upon this conception. They work in close co-operation with Moscow schools, and some of the theater's actors and drama leaders manage to visit each school at least once every year. The theater is open from early in the morning until late at night for consultation with teachers and school children.

"Teachers come to us when they want to dramatize lessons," explained Miss Satz. "Children are delighted when a real actor visits them and vividly expounds some great piece of literature. Our actors seek thus to arouse a permanent interest in literature. Thousands of children come to ask our advice about organizing amateur dramatic circles in schools and clubs, about improving children's orchestras, about obtaining instruction for dancing classes."

Work Outside The Theater

Daily performances have become almost incidental to work outside the theater. Groups of actors and musicians visit children's groups in factories, offices, schools, collective farms. In summer, actors split into several groups and visit remote parts of the country; they help to organize new children's theaters. "At any given moment," said Miss Satz, "at least half our staff is working outside the theater building."

Miss Satz does not believe that children should act for children. The 80 actors in her theater are all adults of 28 or older. This is hard to believe when one sees a play in which children are the principal characters. The actors playing children are so skillful that the illusion is admirable.

"I suppose we have really developed an entirely new type of actor," said Miss Satz. "For years, these men and women have spent most of their time with children. They join the children in their play and work, and discuss everything with them as equals. They have absorbed the child's point of view so thoroughly that it is not surprising they resemble children on the stage, and even off the stage, for that matter."

Especially Written For Children

As pioneers in the children's theater, Miss Satz and her associates have had to solve a number of new problems. "We know that even mentally a child is not merely a diminutive grown-up," declared Miss Satz. "All the more does this hold good for his inner world. Moreover, children of different ages must be approached in different ways.

In its 15 years of existence, the Central Children's Theater has produced 54 plays and ballets, all of which have been especially written for children. The theater has had to train its own dramatists, because those who write for the adult theater are seldom able to meet the children's theater's exacting requirements. Several composers have written children's symphonies. Artists and writers come frequently to the theater to "get acquainted" with the children and ask them what kind of paintings and stories they like.

Miss Satz is particularly pleased because during these 15 years her theater has "discovered" several talented children, and assisted them to study music, painting and dancing. Several women who lead the children in singing, dancing and games during intermissions are always on the lookout for unusual talent.

Used for Imparting Communist Ideas

The Central Children's Theater has served as a model for the numerous other children's theaters in Russia. But newer theaters often develop along original lines of their own under talented direction. There is almost as much diversity among children's theaters as among the Russian repertory theaters. In minority republics, special attention is paid to folk tales, songs and dances of native races and tribes.

Children's theaters have sprung up more or less spontaneously. They are expensive to maintain, as admission charges are small and cover only a small part of the cost. Every new theater has to obtain support from some branch of the Government. The Moscow municipality has supported Miss Satz's theater. Others have obtained support from the Commissariat of Education. A few have been financed by state factories or state farms. This year the Central Government has decided to assume charge of all theaters through an Arts Committee, which will fix appropriations and supervise productions more closely.

Russia's Communist rulers have encouraged the growth of children's theaters because they have decided that they are even more effective than schools in imparting Communist ideas. Every play or ballet is fashioned to emphasize the superiority of Communism to any other political or social form. But the non-Communist visitor, attending children's theaters and seeing the children's unrestrained delight in viewing dramatic and musical spectacles, is convinced that the Soviets have made an important discovery in revealing what a powerful force the theater can become in developing the child's thought and interests.

By Courtesy of the Children's Theater of Moscow

Scenes From the Central Children's Theater, Moscow, One of Over 100 Throughout the U. S. S. R. Upper Row: Left—Miss Natalia Satz, Founder of the Theater, and a Group of Children. Right—Something on the Stage Evidently Delights Them. Second Row: Left—Scene From a Dramatized Russian Fairy Tale. Right—Curtain of the Central Children's Theater. Below—From the Actors' Viewpoint We Should Say That the Show Is a Great Success.

Your Children's Librarian

Invites You to Come In and Get Acquainted

"Because I enjoyed the article on 'Your Children's Librarian,' published Jan. 16, I felt tempted to answer, giving my own viewpoint as a children's librarian." So wrote the author of this article, in submitting her manuscript. In behalf of a better acquaintance between you and your children's librarian, we are glad to print her own cordial invitation to come in and be friends.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The children's librarian is just as anxious to meet you and the children as you are to meet her. She is glad to give you the benefit of her special study.

One thing I do wish mothers would do is to give the children more freedom in choosing their own books.

In the library system in which I have been active in children's work for the last six years, there are nine school and children's librarians. Every book is read and passed upon by at least one of these trained and experienced people before it is added to the collection. Some books are put in the Main Children's Room, but being of limited appeal, are not recommended for duplication. Some are recommended for duplication in particular neighborhoods. No book of shady reputation is kept. Being near a large city, we are able to buy on approval all books we wish to review for our collection. In case of a book with good points and doubtful ones, a second or third person reviews it.

Some mediocre books of no particular literary value, but of satisfactory style and wholesome characterization are bought to help poor readers climb from the cheap series which are often more vicious than the busy parent suspects, to the best of the excellent children's and young people's books being published today.

Where careful selection such as this is practiced, it seems a shame to have the parent come in and say, "Here, Johnny, take this book. That one isn't any good. I want you to have this one."

We have nothing that can harm Johnny. If he picks a book too hard for him, or one that we know will not interest him once he gets inside the cover, we'll suggest a few alternatives to choose from, or maybe that he take it and another book, one we are sure is suitable. He'll soon learn to pick the ones he enjoys and he loves the freedom of picking his own. So many places mother has to decide, but here, the one place where he could be given a wide range, she so often curtails him.

Then she is apt to be in a hurry. Bring him in before you go to the adult department and let him browse around while you pick out your books. He likes to take his time. Also he doesn't want a fourth grade book when he's in the third grade, just because mother thinks he's the brightest boy in the class, and he doesn't want the book mother enjoyed when she was his age because, for the younger children, there are so many lovely new things that will be classics. The standard literary authors can wait and be enjoyed in eighth grade or high school or college. They're much nicer in their entire form than in some of the cut-down picture book attempts.

While Johnny is picking his books you can talk to the children's librarian. Get some suggestions from her on lists you and Johnny can look over at home. He can come looking for definite titles next time. You can ask her which books are best to read aloud to your little family at home, so that the younger and older children, too, will listen. You can ask her about children's magazines, and sets of books or encyclopedias you have been or may be asked to buy. She will show you the "Subscription Books Bulletin," published quarterly, which gives impartial evaluations of these sets and compares the best of them.

As for books for the children's own library shelves at home: the librarian has some splendid basic lists, but I think a suggestion I saw in The Christian Science Monitor some months ago by a mother is one I have seen practiced most successfully with the younger children. If Johnny, from the time he is 2 or 3 years old, keeps picking out the same title because he loves it so, get him a copy for his own. He'll enjoy it better than any new title you could select. There are always a few books each child loves best. You may be surprised that they are among the best books. I know a number of mothers who build up their children's collections this way to the satisfaction of the whole family.

Please come into the children's room. Stay awhile and get acquainted. E. R.

While They Eat Lunch

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Parents:

A mother of several young children found that the noon hour was often a time of great confusion. The children came home from school with just an hour in which to wash, eat lunch, and get back to school. This meant making every minute count, and the sense of hurry resulted in a certain amount of noise, confusion, and sometimes temper.

The mother tried a new plan. After faces and hands were washed, the children took their places at the luncheon table, while mother read either an interesting story or article to them. Their attention was focused on the story and upon lunch instead of upon each other, with the result that no time was wasted, dispositions were more calm, and some of their most interesting books were enjoyed together in this way. It also taught them the valuable lesson of listening.

A little girl in our familly who had read accounts of the floods in certain sections of the United States, made a very helpful observation which I would like to share. She said, upon hearing of certain severe losses among the people, "Well, we can just help them to know that no matter how many things they think they lost, they could never lose God."

Periodically it is well to go through a child's toys and weed out those which have been outgrown, to pass them on to some child who has perhaps just a few of them. The joy of sharing is developed in the one who shares, which tends to express more fully in a loving, generous disposition. The joy of receiving is just as necessary to learn, for it teaches true gratitude and appreciation.

I have been so greatly helped by bits from the Parent Column over a period of several years, and I hope that these thoughts may help to meet someone's need. (Mrs.) H. S.

Lessons in Earning And Spending

Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

I wonder how many Monitor readers give their children allowances? We have two boys, aged 12 and 8, and decided that if they were going to learn the value of money, the best method would be practical experience. The practice of giving money when it is asked for, often under pressure, certainly isn't a very satisfactory one, as most intelligent parents soon learn.

At definite intervals we give each a certain sum of money. In addition to this they are given opportunities to earn money, and suggestions for investing their savings toward the end of earning more. Of course, we expect the boys to perform their usual tasks without pay, but for longer, and more difficult, and more unusual tasks we give them extra money. They also run errands every day for people in our part of town, and for this are allowed to accept a reasonable amount. Next summer the older boy has been promised a job delivering groceries for one of the dealers in our community. At that time, we will expect him to begin to purchase a portion of his own clothing.

Last summer the boys mowed a good many lawns, hard work but the money looked good to them. They invested a part of their money in garden seeds and worked like little troopers in their gardens. They made a real profit from their vegetables, and the experience impressed them a lot. A lot of castle building has been going on since, and I fear they will have a lesson or two to learn, but it is good practical experience.

We are satisfied that they are learning the value of money, and that they think twice before they spend. (Mrs.) E. R.

Hope, Janet and the Professor Confer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fire was crackling merrily in The Professor's study. At the close of a quiet, gray day, winter dusk was settling early. It was cozy and warm in the fire-lit room. Janet, aged six and a half, sat on a footstool. Hope, about to turn twelve, lay at ease on the rug. A conference was about to materialize. One could feel it in the atmosphere. The Professor hoped the questions wouldn't be too hard! He has found that adults' queries, as a rule, can be answered. But these Fireside Conferences engender situations that more than tax one's logic and imagination.

Hope gave us the first problem. "The history teacher said today that civilization was like a merry-go-round. He said that we really know a lot, but we seem to go round and round. What did he mean?"

"I like a merry-go-round," announced Janet. "You don't have to know anything to go on it. It's easy. All you do is sit on a horse and go round and round."

"First of all," began The Professor, searching for the right word, "let us agree on what we mean by that word 'civilization.' What do you think civilization means, Hope?"

"Well," Hope answered, "it seems sort of funny to me to call the world civilized when there's so much that isn't right. When we give current events in class it seems to me that most of the boys and girls talk about things that shouldn't happen if we were civilized. I guess civilization means what we know."

"I'm afraid, Hope, that we shall have to change that a little. Could we say that civilization means the way we act? Most of us know more than we show by the way we act. Seems as though I recall two girls of this section of these United States who were talking rather excitedly the other day about something that mattered very little. In fact, I wondered if it could be possible that two thirds of our Conference Board were starting a quarrel?"

"I see," said Hope, with that smile which she knows too well has a happy effect. "What you mean is that Janet and I know better than to quarrel, but that we sometimes don't stop to think."

Janet's gray eyes were opened wide as she regarded The Professor. "Do you mean I wouldn't ever quarrel if I stopped to think?"

"Probably," Hope answered her, "we wouldn't quarrel if we talked things over first. It's easier to get excited if you go right ahead without thinking of the other person."

"That's one of the most important facts in life, Hope. If we would all remember that, this world would soon be a different place. When individual people, or groups of people, or nations get in a quarrel, the chances are that those on one side have not thought about the people of the other.

"That's why in school we want you to learn all you can about the whole world. The more we know about other people, the easier it is to understand their problems."

H. S. P.

Supplementary Reading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peru, Neb.

Tests to determine how understandingly a student has read the supplementary fiction, essays, and biography required in English and other language courses, are often tedious. They may be made more interesting and instructive, Miss Bland has discovered, if small research problems easily within the scope of the pupil are assigned as soon as he has finished reading a required book.

To illustrate: Since the library copy of Franklin's "Autobiography," whose hero John admired, had no index, John enjoyed making a detailed index, typing it neatly, and inserting it in the back of the volume. During the process of indexing he learned considerable about coordinate and subordinate principles of outlining. And, the task finished, he felt justifiably the glow of satisfaction that rewards making even a small contribution to letters.

* * *

For "Treasure Island" Donald made an adequate set of true-false and select-the-best-answer questions. They were used for a time for rapid testing of subsequent readers of the book.

The amateur cartoonist, Bob, gleefully displayed on the bulletin board the set of illustrations he had drawn depicting favorite passages in "Gulliver's Travels."

Classifying and analyzing briefly the various types of humor he had chuckled over while reading "The Prince and the Pauper," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," and "A Connecticut Yankee" pleased Lester, the school's joke-smith.

* * *

Mary and Jean tried their hand at turning "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" into a forty-five minute play, which (without too much rehearsing) was produced at a school convocation. Helen ferreted out behavior traits of the principal characters in "Vanity Fair," citing passages to prove her interpretations of Becky Sharp, Rawdon Crawley, and others. Lelia, the home economics major, catalogued the allusions to fabrics in "The Travels of Marco Polo," later compiling a small geographical dictionary of textiles, wearing apparel, and jewels.

And omnivorous Billy was so fascinated by the sole, cold joints, pigeon pies, and crumpets of "David Copperfield" that he devoured other volumes of Dickens, seemingly to enjoy the culinary effects. J. C. B.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS United States

Fairmont 2 year Woman's College and 4 year high school. Credits transferable. Cultural and Social advantages of the capital. Liberal Arts, Secretarial, Home Economics, Music, Int. Decor., Social Service; Christian Science church attendance. All sports including riding. 38th year. Catalog. *Address:* MAUD VAN WOY 1717 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C.

The MARTHA WEAVER School
RESIDENT AND DAY
Ideal Home Life
Character Building
Ages 4 to 14
Superior Educational Advantages
MARTHA COLLINS WEAVER, Principal
443 S. Mariposa St., Los Angeles EX 1969

SPRING TERM
OPENS APRIL 2
ON CAPE COD
(Winters in Florida)
Preparatory and general courses. Music, play production, horseback riding and other recreational activities.
Illustrated booklet on request.
SEA PINES SCHOOL
MISS FAITH BICKFORD, Principal
Box 6, Brewster, Mass.

COEDUCATIONAL

Give your child the benefit of a thorough preparation for college at
WINNWOOD
Accredited Coeducational School
From first grade through high school. Fine opportunities for development.
CHARLES H. WELSBY, Headmaster
Lake Grove, Long Island, New York

BOYS AND GIRLS

are accepted in the Boarding Department at the age of 12. Write for Lower School Catalog.
The
PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School · Senior College
Lower School · Junior College
Coeducational

ART

GRAND CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ART
Instruction by successful modern artists. Thorough technical training and development of individuality. Courses in Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, Illustration, Advertising, General Design, Costume Illustration, and Interior Decoration. Day and Evening Classes.
Catalogue
7009 Grand Central Terminal
New York City

COLLEGES United States

TRI-STATE COLLEGE
B-S-*Degree in 2 years*
World famous for technical 2-year courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical, Radio, Aeronautical Engineering; Business Administration and Accounting. Those who lack high school may make up work. Short diploma courses in Surveying (36 weeks), Drafting (36 weeks). Low tuition. Low living costs. Students from every state and many foreign countries. 54th year. Enter March, June, Sept. and Jan. WRITE FOR CATALOG. 2737 College Ave. Angola, Ind

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

Prepare for a **Business Career** at one of the nation's finest Business and Secretarial Schools. Live near The Mother Church. Write for Catalog 12.
BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
for Young Men and Young Women
334 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON

Secretarial - Accounting
Careers Managed and Directed. Out-of-town students may earn board, room and $15 a month. Half-day office work for local students after third month. Ask about new "PBX" telephone course. Send for free book "Planning Your Future." 30th year.
MACKAY COLLEGE
612 So. Figueroa, Los Angeles

Train for Leadership
Executive training in Business Administration, Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration and Home Economics. Strong faculty. High Standards. Nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Free catalog
WOODBURY COLLEGE
729 So. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Calif. 1717 N. Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.

SAWYER SCHOOL of BUSINESS
ALL COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS
SAWYER TRAINING PAYS!
8th & Flower Sts. (Mt. 6446)
941 Westwood Blvd. (OX. 8108 — WLA 21188)
LOS ANGELES

ILLINOIS COLLEGE of Commerce
Organized 1896 as Illinois Business College
41st Year. Offering all business courses—Diploma and Degree course. For high school graduates only. Enter any Monday for diploma courses. Both day and night school. Phone or write Dept. C for free bulletin. Van Buren 3768.
3260 W. MADISON - - - - CHICAGO

See
Saturday Education Page for advertising of Schools.

BOYS' SCHOOLS United States

WESTERN RESERVE ACADEMY Prize scholarships for boys seeking college preparation and opportunities for development of individual interests. Write Director of Admissions, Western Reserve Academy, Box B, Hudson, Ohio.

DANCING

DANCE • DRAMA • VOICE
for Children and Adults
ETHEL **MEGLIN** STUDIOS
AFFILIATED WITH
FANCHON & MARCO
5600 SUNSET BOULEVARD
2203 VENICE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES

Ernest E. Ryan
SCHOOL OF DANCING
New Classes in Ballroom Dancing
NOW OPEN
Classes and private instruction for children, high school students and adults, teaching the smart new dances and ballroom deportment.
607 So. Western Ave. Los Angeles, Calif.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS

HAPPYLAND
Nursery School, Kindergarten and Grades. California accredited teachers.
Open the year round.
Established 1925
CATHERINE I. FULKERSON
2041 HILLHURST AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

How You Can Master Good ENGLISH -in 15 Minutes a Day!

Sherwin Cody

THOUSANDS of persons make little mistakes in their everyday English and don't know it. As a result of thousands of tests, Sherwin Cody found that the average person is only 81% efficient in the vital points of English. In a five-minute conversation or in an average one-page letter, from five to fifty errors will appear. It is surprising how many experienced stenographers fail in spelling such common words as "business," "abbreviate," etc. It is astonishing how many business men say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me," and use "who" for "whom," and mispronounce the simplest words. Few know whether to use one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's," whether to spell words with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear.

A Remarkable Invention

Mr. Cody has specialized in English for the past twenty years. But instead of going along in the old way he has applied scientific principles to teaching the correct use of our language. In school you were asked to remember rules, and if you forgot the rules you never could tell what was right and what was wrong. For years Mr. Cody has studied the problem of creating instinctive habits of using good English. As a result of his experience he evolved his wonderful new

Self-Correcting Method

You do the lesson given on any page, then you see exactly how Mr. Cody himself would correct it. You mark your errors and check them in the first blank column. Next week you try that page again, on the second unmarked sheet, correct your errors, and check them in the second column. You see at a glance what you have learned and what you have failed to remember, until you have reached the 100% point in spelling, punctuation, grammar, and expression.

Only 15 Minutes a Day

You waste no time in going over the things you already know. Your efforts are automatically concentrated on the mistakes you are in the habit of making, and, through constantly being shown the right way, you soon acquire the correct habit in place of the incorrect habit. There are no rules to memorize. There is no tedious copying. There is no heart-breaking drudgery.

FREE—Book on English

If you are ever embarrassed by mistakes in grammar, spelling, punctuation, pronunciation, or if you can not instantly command the exact words with which to express your ideas, this new free book, "How You Can Master Good English—in 15 Minutes a Day," will prove a revelation to you. Send the coupon or a letter or postal card for it now. SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH, 672 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH,
672 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Please send me your free book, "How You Can Master Good English—in 15 Minutes a Day."

Name .....

Address .....

.....

☐ If 18 years or under check here for Booklet A.

SCHOOLS—Australia

Huntingtower
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
Day and Boarding School for Boys and Girls
KINDERGARTEN to UNIVERSITY
For Full Particulars apply The Principal
4 Huntingtower Rd., Malvern, S. E. 3 U3818

HILLCREST
DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS
Educational development in suitable environment.
Kindergarten to Leaving Certificate
Apply THE PRINCIPAL
32 Kingslangly Road, Greenwich
Sydney, N. S. W. Tel. X. 1717

DRAMATIC ARTS United States

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training.
Spring Term Begins April 1
Catalog from Secretary, Room 255
Carnegie Hall, New York

BEAUTY CULTURE United States

Josephine Hodge Beauty College
WOMEN — MEN — Superior training. Teaching all branches of Beauty Culture.
2602 Main at McGowen
Hadley 0470
HOUSTON, TEXAS

BEAUTY CULTURE
Women-Men-Learn Highly Paid Profession
Paramount training fits you for positions now available in Motion Picture Studios, exclusive salons, on Ocean Liners. Or, why not open your own place and be independent? Paramount gives you every assistance. Send for interesting FREE Catalog.
PARAMOUNT COLLEGE OF BEAUTY CULTURE
739 S. BROADWAY LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

The Home Forum

Beachcombing as A Fine Art

ALTHOUGH Devon has produced several of the most famous sailors known to British history and is bordered on two sides by the sea, a large proportion of its inhabitants today live by the land. Our village, in north Devon, for instance, is close by the mouth of the Bristol Channel, or the Severn Sea as we more picturesquely call it, yet not a boat puts out from its shores. We see small coasters plodding along the horizon, carrying coals from Cardiff to Barnstaple; and fishing-smacks from Appledore or the red sails of the herring-fishers from Clovelly. These are our nearest ports; and, except for the charming harbor at Ilfracombe, the only ones along this rugged coast.

The villagers take the sea for granted. It is a kind of backcloth to the scene of their rural labors. The farmer ploughs his fields which often border the beach, turning over the ruddy Devon soil, plodding to and fro behind his horses whilst sea gulls scream in a fluttering halo about his head. Yet never a glance out to sea does he give, for his eyes are bent upon the land.

To see a villager upon the beach is a rare occurrence; and, when on occasion you do encounter the post-mistress or the inn-keeper's wife, she will be dressed in her "city" best, gloves probably on her hands, her feet shod in the thinnest and most uncomfortable of shoes. Her glance, too, at your bare legs and hatless tousled head, will tell you more plainly than words what she thinks of you! In extenuation of your appearance, however, she will dismiss you as a "visitor," an elastic term which to the local mind generally accounts for all eccentricities.

* * *

THERE IS ONE person from the village, however, who haunts the beach. At any hour of the day, sometimes even at night, she may be seen crouched nearly double, prowling at snail's pace along the tide line. Beachcombing is, as she sees it, an art, and a fine one. The other villagers shake their heads over her and say: "Her's mazed, zurely."

They are wrong. There is nothing "mazed" about Martha; but she is, I think, the greatest living exponent of the art of "saving a stitch" in time, and of "putting something away against a rainy day." There is scarcely anything, be it jetsam or berries in the hedge, which will not "come in" some day. That, anyhow, is her belief. As a result, her house resembles a squirrel's hole when stocked against the winter time. Her shed is filled with wood, small pieces of broken box, with the name of a Spanish or South American orange grower stamped upon its sea-sodden timber. Larger pieces, to judge by their shape, were formerly the legs of tables or chairs. Small spars, rounded and smoothed by the ocean's constant wash, and huge logs she pushes home in a decrepit old perambulator. There were other timbers, sea-sodden and smooth, and Martha's eyes gleam as she says: "My, but they logs will burn!"

* * *

AT FIRST I did not believe her. The wood was so wet that, surely, it would hiss and smolder? But Martha knew more about it than I—it was her business. I, too, took to gathering sticks; I would stagger home each day with a varied collection, but only if Martha had not been there before me. If she had, her beachcombing had been done with such thoroughness that there was little left for anyone else. To my astonishment, this sea-saturated wood burned with a bright blue-green flame, most beautiful to look at.

Sometimes I would find Martha gazing intently at an old piece of tallow which she had pulled up from under a trail of bladder wrack. After smelling it carefully, she would bite it, then in disgust fling it down. At first I did not understand this proceeding; but, with a species of Micawberlike faith, she explained that she hoped some day to find a piece of ambergris.

"It's worth pounds an ounce," she would say; then, stooping, she would pick up the discarded bit of tallow and drop it into her bag. "You never know; it may come in."

Since then I have taken to picking up pieces of tallow—just in case—but, so far, they have always proved to be old candle-ends.

* * *

MARTHA COLLECTED CORKS and shells and smooth stones. With the latter she paved her garden path, bordered her flower-beds, and outlined everything that could be outlined. Upon some she printed lines, chosen from the Bible or mis-remembered from the poets. The corks she cut down to fill holes or stop bottles; the shells she stuck on to everything that would hold them.

These are only a few of Martha's activities upon our smooth, brown shore. One would see her with her dress modestly looped up and pinned with a vast skewer of a pin, standing in a pool. Her hat sliding about her brow, a shapeless old black silk confection which she rather grandly said "had been to church." This I took to have happened in the long past, when the hat was young. Thus attired, she grubbed upon the rocks, tearing from them the laver which clung to their sides. "Tes good for boiling," she said, adding that she would be glad to sell me some. But I have an objection to eating seaweed, so agreed instead to buy the shrimps she had not yet caught.

* * *

I LOVED TO meet Martha when she was on one of her prowls. We both loved our beach, but for different reasons. I loved it for its beauty, she for its possibilities. I watched the dark cloud shadows and the white gulls skimming together over the sands and out to sea. Her eyes sought the wave line, appraising almost at a glance its probable value to her. Some days, after a turbulent sea had ebbed, the sands were corrugated and the small pools which formed in the ridges reflected the sky. To Martha such a beach spelt the one word—booty! A high wind and a churning sea was like a shuffling of the cards. All manner of new delights would be cast up for her inspection. Dark eyes gloating, rubbing her hands in anticipation, she would excuse herself; "Us mustn't abide yurr newsin," she would say and then, beginning to edge away; "There's work to du, midear."

I watched her wiry little frame hurrying away over the rocks, until, reaching the tide line, she bent down and began to search amongst the tangle of weed and jetsam.

A. C.

Winter Moon

THE winter moon came in the hall
And placed her fingers on the table where
One small begonia flowered.—
And memories of summer's garden blossomed there.

MERAB EBERLE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 71.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 160-164 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ... Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City ... 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ... 824 Skinner Building
London ... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ... 16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 160-164 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions) Christian Science Quarterly

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —Photograph by Alinari, Florence

BAS-RELIEF OF THE ARCHAIC EPOCH, NOW PRESERVED IN ROME

THE work of primitive artists, like that of children, is apt to be of startling expressiveness and vigor, however rudimentary may be the means employed to convey or present an idea.

This fragment of a bas-relief, described as of "Archaic Epoch," now preserved in the National Museum in the Baths of Diocletian in Rome, arrests the attention by its intense vitality, the impression of force and speed which the artist conveys.

The two mounted figures, so different in pose and attitude, each express a different rhythm of movement. The third has slipped and is rising to remount. The horses, similar as they appear at first, on more attentive examination display different attitudes, different movements, slight but significant and expressive variations of outline, revealing incontestably the sculptor's knowledge and skill.

Each horse is individual; but, like three successive chords of music, each is attuned to the other, each harmonized with the rhythm and movement of the whole composition. Superfluous or irrelevant details are omitted; essentials alone are retained and portrayed. The very essence of horse and rider—the control of the one, the speed of the other, the unity of the two—is vividly presented in the simple, terse and direct outlines of this archaic bas-relief.

Spring Morning

AGAIN the clouds are sailing ships
With rainbows at their prows
Above each billowed hill that dips
To green where a colt will browse
Between the moods of leaps and prances
Where light along the meadow dances.

Now boy and dog, by farm and town,
Roll on the grass and chase
Each other, and then tumbling down
Sprawl grinning face to face,
To leap again with barks and laughter
And run for joy the world is after.

Now old men in the sun will stop
And wait awhile to see
How close a robin dares to hop—
And some of them will be
At pasture gates—with fingers turning
A sugar lump for a colt that's learning.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

A Quiet Neighborhood

WE CHOSE the house because its bow windows looked out on a scrap of green square, with a beech tree growing stanchly upon it. Not much would go wrong when we could look out at a beech tree. And the agent assured us that it was a quiet place. "Very orderly people, Madam," he said firmly.

So we took it and tried to get our settling over as unobtrusively as possible, in order to live up to the reputation of our neighbors.

* * *

ALMOST AT ONCE we noticed the sound, a soft little wandering sound that seemed to come from somewhere above us. It was definitely not mice and certainly not a wireless. In those early days of arranging bookshelves and putting up curtains, we counted upon this mystery for constant discussion and diversion. Friends were called in and could make nothing of it.

And, just as we had given up hope of ever determining its source, the dustman settled the matter for us by way of our cook. It seemed that two floors above us lived a lady who was earnestly learning to play the flute. For a number of years, a testy sister had lived with her and prevented any excursion into the realm of music. But, one fine day, the sister had obligingly gone off to reside in Bucks and the flute was coming into its own by slow degrees.

Possessed of such information, we settled down quite happily, ready to accept the fluting as a pleasant idiosyncrasy of our dwelling. But alas, we had reckoned without the effect of spring, on musicians. That fickle season, after a modest hesitancy, had finally turned the corner in the boldness of daffodils and the rushing perfume of lilacs. We threw up our windows and admired our beech tree as recklessly as though we had been personally responsible for it.

* * *

AND THEN WE knew that silence had definitely departed. Upon the opposite curb, an organ grinder was taking up his position. An old-fashioned organ grinder with an old-fashioned barrel organ and an impudent small gray monkey on a chain. We ducked back hastily and debated the wisdom of encouraging him with tuppence, while "O Sole Mio" rolled richly through our windows.

It must have been the next afternoon at dusk, when the woman came with the harp. It was one of those blue dusks which London often bestows upon her admirers and it was a time suited to the playing of old tunes on a harp. As the "Londonderry air" drifted up and down the street, we forgot that the strings were a little rusty and not always perfectly managed.

* * *

OUR FAVORITE, THE pianist, usually came at dusk, too. Perhaps these performers looked upon dusk as a time of mellow relaxation, when the kind of heart could be expected to be more free with sixpences and even shillings. Not that our pianist was in any way a sentimentalist. Sometime, somewhere he must have been rather magnificent; for even now he had the courage to attempt Tchaikovsky on his battered piano. One night he came quite late, after ten o'clock, and many of us on our street remember the way he played that night, finishing off with the dramatic rush of "Finlandia."

We could never bring ourselves to take much pleasure in the Highlanders. Undoubtedly they might be awesome in their native glens, but here on our street it seemed that the very walls of the houses must shrink and buckle before the onslaught of crashing discords. They were a brave and lusty band in their tartan and kilts, and strong men from the noise they made.

* * *

EVEN THE MUFFIN man grew musical on those spring afternoons, and swung his bell with such a rhythm that one was fairly compelled to go out and buy the crusty brown cakes for tea.

All the people who lived in our neighborhood were quiet and a great temptation, it seemed, to musicians "in trade."

E. G.

Dance of a Jungle Child

THE forest-child has this one great joy, that the whole world of nature is his: he is the child of the open air, of mountains and streams, of the lonely forest-path, and of the wild rushing winds. At first he goes to the forest strapped to his mother's back as she goes to cut wood, but later he himself takes the cattle out to pasture in some glade or clearing in those thick woods—

Whose bottom never kissed the sun.

Or he sets out, with a few friends, to dig for roots or gather "nuts more brown than the squirrel's teeth that crack them," or to bring piled baskets full of jungle fruit and berries. . . .

I do not think that Gond children have any very strong "Intimations of Immortality" as they wander and play in the forest, but they love beautiful things—flowers and bright colours, the sunlight on the streams, the broad sweet-smelling fields of ramtilla, the glorious orange blossoms of the palas tree, the fragrant flower of the kachnar, the ever-green sâl forest—

Where little footpaths sweet to see
Go seeking sweeter footpaths still. . . .

Now let me show you Singaru coming from the river, on her head a polished brass vessel that shines with all the glory of the morning, and in her bearing the grace and dignity of a princess. Her face oval and light of colour, her smooth dark hair breaking into curls about her temples, round her throat bright vari-coloured beads, and coloured ribbons tying back her hair, she will give you a sensation of light and life, but above all of colour, a girl of furious gold.

Then see her dance. It is, as the Gonds say, like the wind moving in the branches of a great tree: it is the king-fisher flying above sparkling waters. In her the forest has come to fruit and flower. And not only Singaru is beautiful, but there are hundreds of Gond girls who have more in them of Tess than of Audrey. If the Gonds were once kings, their women are still princesses. And they still rule. There is none of this subjugation of woman in a Gond village. The wife is the real ruler of the house: she is independent, free and therefore happy. —VERRIER ELWIN, in "Leaves from the Jungle: Life in a Gond Village" (London: John Murray).

Orchard Signs

MY orchard now returns from sleep,
its roots are long and dark and deep;

its branches importune the sky
for vanished bird and butterfly.

It welcomes wind, it welcomes rain
where long the winter snow has lain.

I know that in an urgent hour
the pear tree will put forth a flower,

and sudden blood of cherry greet
the air with honey wild and sweet,

and apple branches bear the white
persuasive blossoms of delight.

No man can say when Spring will come
to orchards; but the flawless plum

will venture leaves and spray the air
and cold will go and Spring be there!

JOHN RITCHEY

Être magnanime

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UN ADVERSAIRE politique d'Abraham Lincoln l'avait dit-on couvert de ridicule et cruellement diffamé. Bien qu'il n'ignorât point cette circonstance, Lincoln, une fois élu Président des États-Unis, se montra supérieur aux misères de la calomnie: il désigna son ancien détracteur pour un poste en vue au sein du cabinet. Comme on lui demandait le motif de son choix, Lincoln répondit simplement: "C'est lui qui remplira le mieux ce poste. Quant à la rancune, vous semblez y penser plus que moi. Je n'ai jamais cru qu'on s'en trouvât bien." Parce qu'il se montrait humble et noblement généreux, Lincoln avait la dignité que donnent la sincérité, la force et la simplicité. Il était magnanime, et son exemple illustre ce qu'a dit un poète écossais:

"Pour toucher l'âme du prochain,
Il faut une âme chaleureuse;
Les lèvres ne sont éloquentes
Que par l'abondance du cœur."

Nous pouvons adopter cette règle admirable, bien digne de nos efforts: se montrer supérieur aux contrariétés mesquines—avoir assez d'amour pour ne pas consentir à s'offusquer. Un Scientiste Chrétien vit s'évanouir l'un après l'autre certains ressentiments qui ne purent résister à la compréhension spirituelle du bien dont la source est divine. Dépouiller l'orgueil, l'opiniâtreté, l'égotisme qui augmenteraient ou perpétueraient l'erreur soit chez nous soit chez notre prochain, apporte une ample récompense et un salut dont nous nous réjouissons. S'il est magnanime, le disciple perçoit une foule de vertus que lui auraient cachées ou voilées la susceptibilité, le pharisaïsme ou l'arrogance. Il apprend à rechercher le bien, comme Paul nous y exhorte dans ce passage (Philippiens 4:8): "Que tout ce qui est vrai, tout ce qui est honorable, tout ce qui est juste, tout ce qui est pur, tout ce qui est aimable, tout ce qui a bonne réputation, tout ce qui est vertueux et digne de louange, que tout cela occupe vos pensées."

Tels d'entre nous se sont peut-être offensés lorsqu'on leur a dit qu'ils étaient rancuniers: n'est-ce pas là une forme subtile du ressentiment? Pour ce dernier terme, les dictionnaires donnent entre autres la définition suivante: "déplaisir mêlé d'indignation." Trouver que les personnes, les endroits ou les choses sont déplaisants, ne contribue pas à rendre notre société agréable; et lorsque nous remarquons cette tendance chez un autre, nous sommes enclins à dire qu'il a mauvais caractère. Si tôt ou tard la sincérité nous oblige à reconnaître et à vaincre ce défaut chez nous-mêmes, nous aurons le réconfort de savoir que la guérison est à notre portée, dans la Science Chrétienne qui établit la bienveillance individuelle et la fraternité universelle. *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* cite à la page 41 les paroles que prononça, en sortant de charge, un président de L'Église Mère, qui dit au sujet de la Science Chrétienne: "Elle nous enseigne à monter plus haut que l'affection sentimentale, admirant les amis et haïssant les ennemis, pour parvenir à l'amour fraternel juste et bon envers tous, incapable d'inimitié."

Devant la méchanceté, la haine ou les malentendus, la pensée n'est que trop prompte à se porter sur le moi: C'est "moi" qu'on fait souffrir, "je" suis victime d'une injustice! Pourquoi faut-il que telle chose m'arrive? C'est là une fausse attitude que le Scientiste Chrétien doit démasquer et détruire. Il peut être reconnaissant de l'occasion qui se présente pour surmonter un point de vue irréel, égoïste. Faire de notre mieux, vivre selon notre compréhension du moi spirituel révélé par la Science Chrétienne, met en lumière maintes qualités louables qui s'apparentent au Christ et nous permettent d'exprimer l'autorité, l'aisance, la joie salutaire. La tempérance, l'activité, la patience, la douceur, l'obéissance spontanée, la bonne humeur—tous ces dons nous appartiennent maintenant même. Puisque nous comprenons que l'homme est fils de Dieu, agissons en conséquence, et nous serons sûrs de ne jamais perdre l'empire sur nous-mêmes.

Nous nous sommes peut-être jadis félicités de pouvoir réprimer l'emportement de telle sorte que nos proches ne se doutaient pas de notre irritation. La Science Chrétienne nous fait aller plus loin. Garder les apparences de la politesse ne suffit pas. Il s'agit non seulement de refréner les croyances et les suggestions fausses, mais de les éliminer. Les progrès spirituels nous permettent de renoncer entièrement aux rivalités, à l'animosité, au ressentiment, dans la certitude que notre moi réel est déjà gouverné par les sages et belles pensées du bien. Il est toujours possible d'accepter que les pensées divines constituent et gouvernent notre mentalité.

La magnanimité a pour compagnons l'équilibre, la patience, la confiance, les belles pensées, un sens de l'amour dont la douceur et l'ampleur répondent à toutes les nécessités. Refuser d'entretenir le ressentiment ouvre la porte aux grâces de la guérison, et fait que notre vie exerce une influence salutaire. Jésus se montra magnanime lorsqu'à Gethsémané il réprouva la vengeance; avec quelle tendresse il toucha et guérit l'oreille du serviteur que Pierre avait impétueusement attaqué! Jésus enseignait qu'il faut aimer Dieu et l'homme d'un amour constant, qui s'élève plus haut que les querelles ou l'irritation persistante. Mary Baker Eddy nous a également donné un précieux exemple, car elle vivait ce qu'elle enseignait. Nous avons d'elle, à la page 586 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, une définition de Gethsémané dont la seconde partie représente en quelque sorte la règle du penser magnanime: "L'humain cédant au divin; l'amour non payé de retour, mais restant toujours l'amour."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Being Whole-Souled

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE story is told that Abraham Lincoln was once severely ridiculed and maligned by one of his political opponents. Although fully aware of what had been said, after his election as President of the United States he rose above the petty calumny, and appointed this man to an honored place in his cabinet. Asked for an explanation, he said simply: "He is the best man for the place. As for resentment, you seem to think more of it than I do. I never thought that it paid." The exercise of humility and noble generosity gave to Lincoln the dignity of sincerity, simplicity, and strength. He was whole-souled, and expressed something of what the poet meant when he said:

"Thy soul must overflow, if thou
Another's soul wouldst reach;
It needs the overflow of heart,
To give the lips full speech."

What an admirable rule, to be filled with desire and endeavor to be bigger than petty annoyances, loving enough to refuse to be hurt or offended! A student of Christian Science saw certain resentments drop away one by one, unable to stand before the spiritual understanding of divine good. To rid ourselves of pride, self-will, egotism, which would build up or perpetuate error in ourselves or another, brings remunerative reward and satisfying salvation. One who is whole-souled becomes aware of a hundred virtues which might otherwise be dimmed or hidden by sensitiveness, self-righteousness, or arrogance. He learns to look for the good even as Paul admonished (Philippians 4:8): "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

A subtle phase of resentment is sometimes seen when we resent being told we are resentful! One of the dictionary meanings of this word is "indignant displeasure." One who is displeased with persons, places, or things is not usually pleasant company; and when we see this trait in another we are quite apt to label the individual as having a bad disposition. If at any time compelled honestly to face this fault in ourselves, it is comforting to find healing right at hand, in Christian Science, which establishes individual friendliness and universal fellowship. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 41) a retiring president of The Mother Church is reported as saying that Christian Science "teaches us to rise from sentimental affection which admires friends and hates enemies, into brotherly love which is just and kind to all and unable to cherish any enmity."

When one is confronted by malice, hate, or misunderstanding, how quickly thought reverts to self: "I" have been hurt, "I" have been misjudged! Why did this happen to "me"! The student of Christian Science must detect and destroy this false attitude. He should be grateful for the opportunity to overcome this unreal, selfish viewpoint. To do our best, to live up to our understanding of the spiritual selfhood which Christian Science reveals, unfolds a variety of commendable, Christlike qualities which enable us to express authority, facility, and wholesome joy. Temperance, diligence, patience, meekness, cheerful obedience, good humor, belong to us now. To act in a way that is worthy of our understanding of man as the son of God, ensures self-control.

In the past, we may have admired ourselves because we have been able to subdue outbursts of temper, so that our inner feelings were not conveyed to those near. In Christian Science we learn to go farther. To be outwardly courteous is not enough. Wrong beliefs and suggestion are to be not merely suppressed, but actually eliminated. Spiritual attainments enable one wholly to relinquish rivalry, animosity, and resentment, knowing that real selfhood is already controlled by wise and beautiful thoughts of good. It is always possible to let Godlike thoughts constitute and control our thinking.

To be whole-souled carries with it poise, patience, trust, beauty of thought, and a sweet and broad sense of love sufficient for every demand made upon it. The life of one who disdains to harbor resentment is blessed with healing, and is a wholesome influence for good. Jesus was whole-souled when in the garden of Gethsemane he rebuked retaliation, and tenderly touched and healed the servant's ear, wounded by Peter's impetuous sword. Jesus taught habitual love for God and man, which transcends personal quarrels and persistent displeasures. Mary Baker Eddy's life was also a consistent example of what she taught. Part of her definition of Gethsemane might be made a rule for whole-souled thinking (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 586): "The human yielding to the divine; love meeting no response, but still remaining love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston.
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"MAN"
Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St. Boston U. S. A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1937

Flood Control Parley Planned At Springfield

State Board Announces Hearings There and at Athol

Public Invited

Engineering Surveys of Connecticut Valley to Be Discussed

A public hearing to consider Connecticut river flood control measures will be held by the Massachusetts State Planning Board in the Springfield Municipal Auditorium next Tuesday evening, Chairman Elisabeth M. Herlihy announced today.

Findings and recommendations of engineering surveys of the Connecticut valley, made during the past year, will be discussed, the chairman stated. A similar hearing will be held at Athol Town Hall the following afternoon to consider flood control possibilities on Millers River.

The hearings are designed to win public support for a flood-control program to be submitted shortly to the Massachusetts Legislature by the State Planning Board.

The program calls for construction of dams on the principal rivers of New England with land damage costs to be divided among the several states by an inter-state compact. The Federal Government would pay for construction of the dams, according to the program.

The hearing in Springfield on Tuesday will bring out facts uncovered by the Plaining Board regarding measures to prevent recurrence of floods that caused extensive damage in Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin counties in 1936.

Among those who will attend the hearing, Miss Herlihy said, will be the other members of the Planning Board, Clarence J. Biladeau, Frederic H. Fay, William Trufant Foster, Henry I. Harriman and William Stanley Parker.

Others who will be present and possibly address the meeting, she added, include: Raymond J. Kenny, representing Ernest J. Dean, State Commissioner of Conservation; Col. Mason J. Young, U. S. Army engineer; Arthur W. Dean, chief engineer of the State Planning Board, Brig.-Gen. Richard K. Hale, and Dr. Henry D. Chadwick.

Negotiations among the New England states have involved touchy and difficult problems, but progress has recently been reported by Planning Board officials.

The heart of the problem is that states in one area, the lower valleys, will receive the major benefits from the flood control system, whereas states in another area, the upper valleys, will have most of the land takings for construction of dams in their area.

With a total cost of nearly $3,000,000 estimated for land purchases, the allocation of this sum among the states becomes a matter for diplomacy. Cost of the dams is expected to be around $10,000,000.

Conference Planned On Perennial Dye Works Strike Issue

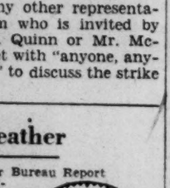
PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 6 (AP) —Tentative arrangements for a conference at the State House, Tuesday, to discuss the strike at the Perennial Dye and Print Works, West Warwick, were announced this morning by Thomas F. McMahon, state director of labor.

At the same time, Mr. McMahon announced the settlement of the strike of employees of the Sedlis Manufacturing Company of Central Falls, which began Jan. 20. The workers will receive an increase in wages, a closed shop and a one-year, renewable contract.

Superintendent John J. Flynn of the Perennial Plant announced this morning that Herman Geller, firm president, or any other representative of the firm who is invited by Gov. Robert E. Quinn or Mr. McMahon will meet with "anyone, anytime, anywhere" to discuss the strike situation.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy, probably with occasional light snow flurries this afternoon and early tonight; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 20's; Sunday probably fair and slightly colder; moderate variable, becoming northerly winds.

Maine: Generally fair and continued cold tonight and Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy; slightly colder tonight; Sunday generally fair and slightly colder.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably light snow this afternoon and early tonight; slightly colder in west portions tonight; Sunday generally fair and slightly colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with light snow or rain on the coast and light snow in the interior this afternoon and tonight; slightly colder tonight; Sunday generally fair and slightly colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds over north portion and moderate shifting becoming northwest or north over south portion; weather mostly overcast tonight and Sunday; probably light rain or snow over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	21	20	Minneapolis	38	36
Bermuda	68	56	New Orleans	54	56
Chicago	40	38	New York	34	32
Denver	36	36	Norfolk	44	40
Helena	34	32	Philadelphia	42	40
Jacksonville	52	52	St. Louis	48	46
Kansas City	44	44	San Francisco	52	52
Los Angeles	56	54	Washington	38	38
Miami	64	62			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. March 6
B—Minimum, Monday

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:09 p. m.—height 7.6 feet.
Sunday, 6:27 a. m.—height 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:10 p. m.

Murphy Case Hearing Goes Over to March 18

Boston News Today

Governor Meets Counsel's Request

Governor Hurley has postponed until March 18 the removal proceedings against Howard H. Murphy, State Commissioner of Agriculture, the Governor's office announced today. The postponement from March 11 was requested by Francis X. Hurley, Mr. Murphy's counsel, in a letter to the Governor inasmuch as Attorney Hurley would be in Washington next week.

The removal action against Mr. Murphy is based on protests from agricultural groups that the commissioner is incompetent and inexperienced in handling the Agriculture Department's affairs.

One of Old Crew Rejoins Linaria

Only one member of the original crew of the British collier Linaria took advantage of the opportunity to sign on again yesterday, following formal discharge in the British Consulate as a result of "stay-in strike" against taking the ship to Hopewell, Va., to load nitrates for Spain, was the ship's carpenter.

Earlier reports gave the number of the crew rejoining the ship as two. One of these, however, was found to be a 17-year-old cabin boy who sought to sign on as a seaman but was unable to do so because of his age.

The ship is expected to sail within 24 hours.

Widener Library Has Book Exhibit

Marginal notes by authors in printed editions of their works now included in a special exhibit at the Widener Library at Harvard University, reveal "second thoughts" of these writers on their own literary productions.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge included adverse comment on the co-operation of his printer in the matter of correcting from proofs, in a copy of his "Rime of the Ancient Mariner." One verse is stricken out entirely and in the margin is this note: "This stanza was struck out by the author and reprinted either by oversight or the self-opinion of the printer, to whom the author is indebted for various intended improvements of his poems."

Yale College Dean To Retire But Will Remain on Faculty

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 6 (AP) —Yale University announced last night that Clarence W. Mendell will retire from the deanship of Yale College at the end of the present academic year, but will remain on the faculty as Dunham professor of Latin language and literature and as master of Branford College.

A university bulletin said Dean Mendell asked for permission to retire last year after he completed 10 years of service, but consented to continue in the post until the end of Dr. James Rowland Angell's administration at Dr. Angell's request.

Reardon Receives Thanks of Conant

A two-line note of acknowledgment and thanks was sent by Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, to James G. Reardon, State Commissioner of Education, the Cambridge educator's office announced today.

The note was dispatched by Dr. Conant in acknowledgment of the Commissioner's apology for an attack made on the Harvard head by Henry J. Sullivan, a university extension lecturer, at a public hearing on legislation to repeal the teacher's oath law. Wording of the note was not divulged.

No statement was forthcoming today from the Commissioner's office as to the future of Mr. Sullivan. Previously, James Moyer, head of the division of university extension, had declared that the lecturer would not be re-employed.

However, out of fairness to the students who are taking his courses on philosophy, Mr. Sullivan may be permitted to conclude the four remaining lectures. Mr. Sullivan referred to Dr. Conant as a man of "invincible ignorance."

Superior Court Workers Ousted

Five veteran clerical employees of the Suffolk County Superior Court were summarily dismissed today by John Patrick Connelly, clerk of the court. This brings to 11 the total number of workers discharged by Mr. Connelly since he took office this year.

Two of the women dismissed today had been employed in the court for 24 years. They were Mary E. Gill, of Dorchester, assistant entry clerk, and Adelaide M. Blum, of Brighton, recording clerk. Another, Miss Mary E. Long, of Jamaica Plain, sister of Park Commissioner William Long, had been an index clerk for 23 years.

The others notified they are no longer on the pay roll were: Margaret M. Fitzgerald, of Brighton assistant entry clerk since 1916, and Eleanor Creeden, of Boston, recording clerk since 1922.

Ban on Passports To Spain Protested

Action of the State Department in barring issuance of passports to Spain is protested in a telegram sent to Secretary of State Cordell Hull today by the New England Society for Technical Aid to Spanish Democracy.

This society is engaged in recruiting technical workers willing to go to Spain to work in industrial and other positions in order to release key workers for military service on the Loyalist side.

The telegram to Secretary Hull reads:

"What do you think, Mr. Secretary of State, would have happened if permission had been denied Kosclusko, von Steuben and Lafayette to come to this country in 1776? Your drastic action in barring Americans from going to Spain in any capacity, even in ambulance units is completely at variance with the liberty-loving and democratic traditions of thousands of Americans now engaged in aiding the cause of Spanish democracy. We protest this arbitrary ruling as yielding to the pro-Fascist elements in America."

Reverses Fail To Stay Siege Of Mt. Holyoke

Alumnae for a Woman as President Plan to Continue Fight

Trustees Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 6 —Although the board of trustees of Mount Holyoke College announced it had "no occasion" to reconsider its appointment of Dr. Roswell G. Ham as next president of the college, three leading alumnae opponents of Dr. Ham's appointment promised today the fight for a woman president "will go on."

The trustees, who probably will not meet again until the college centennial, May 7 and 8, not only reaffirmed their support of Dr. Ham, but disclosed they had given him authority to work out details of the college's 1937-38 budget in consultation with the retiring president, Miss Mary E. Woolley, and department heads.

The trustees indicated in a statement they believed the campaign for reconsideration of the Yale professor's appointment is backed by only "a limited number of alumnae."

Expressed Confidence

The alumnae opponents of Dr. Ham, who came here during the meeting of the trustees yesterday, insisted, however, that they represent the bulk of graduate opinion and expressed confidence they ultimately would win.

"We feel if enough pressure is brought to bear, Dr. Ham will graciously withdraw," said Miss Caroline D. Smiley, of Boston.

Miss Smiley, Miss Amy F. Rowland of Cleveland and Mrs. Elizabeth Porter Wyckoff, chairman of the alumnae fund committee, announced that a criticism of college financial affairs which drew fire yesterday from the college trustees would be "made available" today at a meeting of the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Council.

As the alumnae council prepared to meet, Mrs. Wyckoff announced she would continue the fight against Dr. Ham's appointment before the council but would not initiate any further discussion of statements concerning college finances.

The board, after a session that gave indication of internal warmth, declared formally it "had no occasion to consider again" the matter of the election of Dr. Ham to succeed Miss Woolley next summer.

Statement Denied

In a statement, capping their regular March meeting, the trustees termed "entirely incorrect" a "statement by a group of alumnae purporting to show heavy capital losses by the college from mismanagement."

They referred to a previous statement by Miss Rowland and Miss Smiley calling for a "thorough investigation of Mount Holyoke College finances" and demanding the trustees resign.

The trustees replied that:

"On the basis of information regarding the financial condition of the college, the trustees unanimously adopted a resolution commending the financial commission on its skillful management of investments

"An exhaustive survey of the investment policies of the trustees, prepared by certified public accountants, was presented.

"It showed notwithstanding the business depression, the endowment of the college had a market value practically equal to par.

Under Dr. Ham

"The action taken by the board of trustees in connection with the estimated expenditures for the coming year placed the budget for 1937-1938 at this time under his (Dr. Ham's) direction, in consultation with Miss Woolley.

"Dr. Ham was given authority to work out the details as they affect the different departments of administration."

The trustees said the report of the comptrollers showed the college's budget for 1937-1938 "would be in balance for the first time in several years."

The educational budget provided for no reduction in expenditures as compared with the current academic year.

Off for Its Long Voyage to Europe

Drawn by F. W. Saunders — Liner Samaria Leaving the Cunard Docks, at East Boston

Safe Roads Held Problem for The Individual Driver

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 6—Declaring that speed had developed into a Frankenstein beyond the immediate control of automobile drivers, the Travelers Insurance Company today issued a forceful appeal to the individual driver to recognize that "when he stakes his all on a single chance in traffic" he becomes "the greatest gambler of all time."

Speed has become "the spirit of the twentieth century," declared the road experts who have just completed a panoramic survey of mounting highway accidents over the last decade. The unpleasant picture implied to them that methods so far employed to combat the highway menace should either be discarded or radically revamped for a new and more vigorous approach to the solution of road problems.

Scanning its survey, the company reported five outstanding causes of highway troubles; drivers and pedestrians who have not yet learned how to protect themselves, increasing power of automobiles, defective car equipment, lawless drivers and defective highways. These factors included the ill-mannered "boar on wheels," the hit-and-run driver, drunken operator, galloping pedestrian, one-eyed Charlies, chronic horn-blower and the "Fifth Horseman, carelessness."

Back in the old days when the automobile was looked upon as a fad, it was only dangerous to the frightened chicken along rural highways. Even then, the chicken was usually faster than the automobile. But as speeds have been increased and placed in the hands of irresponsible drivers, accidents have been proportionately greater. And in 1936, when the most encouraging advances were noted in law enforcement, highway and traffic engineering, even then accidents rose to unprecedented heights, indicating to road experts here that the highway problem will not yield to wholesale solution but must be solved through "the individual."

Venus Caresses Her Sister Earth

By the Associated Press

Cambridge, Mass., March 6

Venus, the earth's sister planet,, may be seen in all her pristine glory these clear evenings, Dr. Annie Jump Cannon of Harvard Observatory and one of the most distinguished women astronomers, announced yesterday.

Dr. Cannon reported that Venus is particularly beautiful "because she is only about 40,000,000 miles away. Sometimes the distance from the earth is 160,000,000 miles."

Venus is more beautiful and much better seen with the naked eye—through a telescope, it is too brilliant, Astronomer Cannon added.

Cut in WPA Rolls Is Protested By Hurley and Quinn

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Two New England governors—Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts and Robert E. Quinn of Rhode Island—arrived here today to plead with President Roosevelt against reducing Works Progress Administration rolls in their states.

Governor Hurley said the proposed reductions to be effected in June would decrease Massachusetts WPA relief rolls by 30,000, throwing "too great a burden on cities and towns in the State."

Governors Hurley and Quinn, both Democrats, joined with governors of other industrial states in requesting delay of relief reduction by the federal agency.

The two New England executives said many businesses in their states had not recovered sufficiently to absorb the unemployed and recalled that during the past several years many concerns in the textile and shoe industries had been wiped out.

Pacific Coast Arrivals Add To Port Congestion

Resumption of American flag steamship service between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards—following three months of maritime strike—piles up more freight for Boston's already overtaxed ocean terminals. The heavy influx of merchandise from overseas that has been pouring into Boston for the past few months continues unabated, and the problem of securing berthing accommodations and pier space for discharging cargo looms higher on the shipping horizon today than for some time.

The steamer Oregonian of the American-Hawaiian Line fleet, one of the total of 36 vessels due in this port over the week end, is expected Monday from Pacific coast ports, the first vessel of the long-tied-up liners to reach Boston from California, Oregon or Washington since last fall.

Other vessels of the intercoastal lines have arrived here in recent weeks, but they are the ones that were "marooned" at the various ports along the route by the strike.

Has Heavy Cargo

But the Oregonian has a big cargo from the West Coast and started for Boston shortly after settlement of the labor difficulties. A generous quantity of lumber is aboard the Oregonian, which is to be discharged at the Wiggin Terminal in the Mystic River, before the vessel moves over to Commonwealth Pier in South Boston to discharge general cargo.

With the heavy intercostal freight beginning to move again, Boston's commerce promises to leap forward sharply. In fact domestic vessel arrivals at Boston during February, numbering 436, were 24 greater than for the same month a year ago, the United States Engineers office in the Custom House discloses. In the first two months of 1937, arrivals totaled 933 against 889 the previous January and February.

Seriousness of the problem is evidenced by the sending of general cargo ships to Wiggin Terminal to discharge, a large lumber handling center previously used almost exclusively for that commodity. Lack of space at other ocean piers made necessary the discharge of a large general cargo from the steamer Hagen at Wiggin Terminal a short time ago. This was a Hamburg and Bremen freight of chemicals, woodpulp and merchandise.

Cliffwood Due

Today the steamer Cliffwood of the American Scantic Line, due in from Scandinavian ports, is to be tied up at Wiggin Terminal to discharge. Monday the Birmingham City from Honolulu and other Hawaiian ports is due with 114,000 cases of canned pineapples. This vessel usually discharges at a South Boston pier, but lack of space has resulted in arrangements being made to dock her at the Wiggin Terminal.

And the overseas services continue to expand. A new, fast and regular westbound monthly service to Boston is announced by the Boston Port Authority and the Italian Line, with the motorships Barbarigo and Birmania. Both were built in 1930 and have been operating between Italy and Bombay. This augments the service already provided by the Italian Line in both freight and passenger steamers to Boston.

Arrivals and sailings of deepwater passenger liners over the week-end total six vessels. First of the parade arrived today, when the Lady Somers of the Canadian National Steamships fleet came alongside Commonwealth Pier, embarked vacationists for Bermuda, Nassau and Jamaica, sailed for the sunshine and blue waters of the tropics. The big Anchor liner Cameronia came in today, to embark 135 passengers for Londonderry, Belfast and Glasgow, and sails at 3 p. m.

Due on Sunday

Two of the United States Lines' fleet are due Sunday, the American Farmer from London and the American Importer from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast. Monday the Samaria of the Cunard White Star Line is expected to arrive from Liverpool and Cobh with 59 passengers for Boston and 126 for New York. The Nova Scotia of the Johnston

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Textile Labor Calls Meeting On 'Sit Down'

Program for Connecticut Planned in Reply to Cross

Method Defended

R. I. Governor Expresses Hope for Settlement of Dye and Print Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 6—The Committee on Industrial Organization's answer to the announcement of Gov. Wilbur H. Cross of Connecticut that he would not tolerate "sit-down" strikes will be a mass meeting conducted under the auspices of the New England leaders of the C. I. O. and United Textile Workers of America at 2 p. m. tomorrow at Norwich, Conn.

This announcement was made here last night at the headquarters of the U. T. W. A.

The list of speakers will be headed by Francis J. Gorman, international president of the U. T. W. A., and Powers Hapgood, secretary of the New England Council of the C. I. O.

According to Charles W. Philburne, spokesman for the Connecticut Textile Council, which will have charge of the session, 300 delegates from textile unions will be in attendance for the purpose of formulating a special program for the State.

In addition to the textile workers, officers from the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America will be guests. They are in charge of the electrical boat workers' strike in Groton. Arrangements will be made at the conference to provide financial and moral support for their program, Mr. Philburne said.

Arrangements for tomorrow's conference were made at a special meeting of the executive council of the C. I. O. Tuesday, when the statement of Governor Cross was discussed.

Andrew Baral, president of the Textile Council, discussing the Governor's statement, said:

"Naturally I am 100 per cent opposed to Governor Cross's attitude. In my opinion sit-downs are here to stay. Labor will use them increasingly, because it is the strongest weapon that we have left to force the issue of collective bargaining with stubborn employers. It is the best weapon that we have to protect ourselves against the usual violence and intimidation practiced by the police against the strikers."

Connecticut Sweatshops

Horace A. Riviere, vice-president, in a letter to the Connecticut Governor also protested against the attitude of Governor Cross. He called attention to what he termed "a large number of sweatshops where workers are employed under deplorable conditions and paid starvation wages."

"Now you have told the public what you are going to do about the sit-down strikes, won't you please tell the public what you are going to do about the sweatshops within the boundaries of your State?" Mr. Riviere asked in his letter.

With the announcement of the settlement of the truck drivers' strike, Gov. Robert E. Quinn and leaders of the Federation of Dyers, Printers, Bleachers and Finishers were optimistic that there would be quick settlement of the six-weeks-old strike at the Perennial Dye and Print Works at Clyde.

At a press conference, Governor Quinn said he intended asking the plant management and representatives of the strikers to meet with him at his office in the State House on Monday in case they were still deadlocked.

The Governor made it clear that he had no legal authority to bring the two factions together, but he believed that public support would be with him in any peace move.

"I have no doubt that both parties will agree to confer at my order. There is no reason why they should not meet for a conference," he said.

The C. I. O., which has kept its hands off the Clyde strike, except to furnish speakers for mass meetings, reports through its Rhode Island Council that the drive to organize the unorganized textile workers was providing a greater success than expected.

Joseph A. Sylvia, president of the council, said that "people who have kept outside our ranks for years now are holding membership in the U. T. W. A." He said that this was due to the "educational work" that is being done at the present time by the volunteer committee of 40 under the leadership of the paid officers of the C. I. O.

First Woolen, Then Silk

He made it known that the drive was being centered at the present time in the woolen and worsted mills of Providence, and that next week it was the hope of the committee to start with the silk workers of the Blackstone Valley.

After the Norwich meeting, Mr. Gorman said he intended to come to this city to obtain a report on the progress made by the New England union, to secure the passage of the National Textile Act, which the international union is attempting to bring out on the floor of Congress within the next few weeks.

Special committees working in the interest of the passage of this act have been set up in the New England states, and are operating under the direction of Mr. Riviere from the New England office here.

Mr. Gorman also made it known that he desired to obtain information on the progress made by the organizers who were instructed several week ago to "take definite steps to bring about an increase in wages

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Utility Rate Hearing Bill Awaits Action by Senate

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

Legislation forcing gas and electric companies to prove the reasonableness of existing or proposed rates, passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate, proved one of the most important bills acted upon by Beacon Hill legislators this week.

Under the present system, consumers, in rate cases, must prove the charges inequitable, placing them at a distinct disadvantage. Thus the entire basis of rate proceedings is revised under the bill.

The legislative week also included defeat of a bill to abolish compulsory military drill in public schools, another to abandon the Charlestown State Prison, a third to transfer from the Governor to the Mayor of Boston the power to appoint and remove the Boston Police Commissioner. Action on these bills and others in the past week is reviewed briefly as follows:

The Governor

Action: Signed a bill placing employees of the State Superintendent of Buildings under civil service.

Significance: Many of the employees, including State House police, have been in the service for years and the Legislature agreed they should be given job protection.

Action: Signed a bill providing for one day off in seven for policemen in Massachusetts cities and towns.

Significance: The law will be operative only in those communities where the local officials voted in favor of the day-off provision. In many communities policemen are on call 24 hours a day and work a seven-day week.

The House

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill providing that gas and electric companies prove the reasonableness of their rates.

Significance: This legislation, if adopted by the traditional pro-utility Senate, will change the entire basis of rate hearings before the State Public Utilities Commission, which now hinge upon the consumers' ability or disability to prove the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

C. I. O. Visits Maine Cities; Factories Post Pay Rises

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 6—The C. I. O. made its first appearance in Maine this week when representatives from the Boston area arrived in the shoe centers of Lewiston and Auburn and also visited Skowhegan. In the two first mentioned centers, announcements of wage increases were posted in nearly every factory.

The C. I. O.'s first public meeting found shoe workers responsive and more than 500 packed a Lewiston hall to hear representatives explain the organization and to sign pledge cards signifying they wished the C. I. O. to represent them in bargaining with their employers. Many shoe workers were unable to get into the hall. A local committee was formed to further the organization and make arrangements for another meeting. No definite union has yet been formed.

Though factories announced wage increases their representatives denied they had any connection with the activities of the C. I. O. In two factories 2½ per cent increases become effective Monday, affecting about 1200 employees. All factories plan to advance wages 10 per cent either the last part of this month or by April 19 at the latest according to announcements made here. More than 6000 persons eventually will be affected by the increases while manufacturers report a most favorable outlook in the industry. Industrial payrolls in textile and shoe centers reached new peaks this month.

* * *

When the Senate, this week, tabled by vote of 25-3 an order introduced by Senator John E. Willey (R) for a complete investigation of every department of the state government by a committee of five it was believed generally that finis had been written to all moves and rumors of moves for such action. The motion called for an investigation and recommendations based on the findings of a committee of three senators and two representatives empowered to summons witnesses, and to take evidence from them and from all department records.

The decisive vote against the measure is believed sufficient to kill it or other such plans. One reason

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Idiot's Delight," Pulitzer prize play by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Chelley and others. 8:30.

COPLEY—Program of vaudeville presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Liebelei," featuring Magda Schneider. In German with English subtitles. 1:30, 4:50, 8:05. Also George Arliss in "The Iron Duke." 3:05, 6:20, 9:40.

METROPOLITAN—"John Meade's Woman," featuring Edward Arnold. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. Stage: Paradise on Parade Revue of 1937

MEMORIAL—"Sea Devils," with Victor McLaglen, Preston Foster and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m., 12:59, 3:58, 6:57, 9:56. Also "We're on the Jury," with Philip Huston. 11:36 a. m., 2:35, 5:34, 8:33.

MODERN—Kay Francis in "Stolen Holiday." 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "The Great O'Malley," with Pat O'Brien 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

TREMONT—"Alibi Ike," with Joe E. Brown. 10:22 a. m., 1:24, 5, 8:17. Also "Tale of Two Cities," with Ronald Colman. 8:49, 11:32, 2:58, 6:10, 9:41.

UNIVERSITY — George Arliss in "Man of Affairs." 3:30, 6:40, 9:50 Also "Luckiest Girl in the World." 1:50, 5, 8:10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Romantic Mexico," "Whale Ho!" "Hall Johnson Choir," "Gold Quest of the Ages," latest newsreels and other shorts. Through Thursday

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"When You're in Love," with Grace Moore. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Counterfeit Lady," with Ralph Bellamy and Joan Perry. Both theaters 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9.

BOSTON—"Mysterious Crossing," featuring James Dunn, Jean Rogers, Andy Devine and Hobart Cavanaugh. 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: "World's Fairest on Parade."

EXETER—"North of Nome," with Jack Holt and Evelyn Venable. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Three Smart Girls," featuring Deanna Durbin and Ray Milland. 3:20, 6:15, 9:15.

COOLIDGE CORNER — George Arliss in "Man of Affairs." 3:15, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Luckiest Girl in the World," with Jane Wyatt, Louis Hayward and others. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

UPTOWN — "Champagne Waltz," with Gladys Swarthout and Fred MacMurray. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Rainbow on the River," with Bobby Breen, 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Green Light," co-starring Errol Flynn, Anita Louise and Margaret Lindsay. Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25. Also "Smart Blonde," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. Fenway: 1, 3:35, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY JUDGE FREDERICK C. HILL, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of the Christian Science organization at Wellesley College, in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, Wellesley, 8.

HOTEL VENDOME—Eighty-sixth concert of the Boston Flute Players Club, given by the Chaldron String Quartet and assisting artists. 3:30.

COPLEY THEATER—Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra. Guy Maier, guest pianist. Given under the auspices of the Federal Music Project. 8:15.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—North Station for Shirley. Cross-country skiing. 9:45. Annual field day at Cardigan Ski Reservation.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM —Recital by the Amphion Club of Melrose, Dr. James R. Houghton, conductor. Reginald Boardman, accompanist. Fenway Court. 2.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE FORUM—John G. Winant on "Social Security." Corner of Milk and Washington Streets. 3.30.

FORD HALL FORUM — Prof. Harry A. Overstreet on "Bringing the Yankee Up to Date." 7:45.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Joseph G. Reynolds Jr., on "Boston, Old and New." Illustrated. 40 Beacon Street. 8.

BOSTON WPA CONCERT—State Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede conducting. Copley Theater, Stuart Street. 8:15.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Monday

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Cynthia Wentworth on "The Housing Problem in America." Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

HOTEL LENOX—Seventh in a series of eight lectures on current events by Dr. Roland Hall Sharp, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor. Subject: Backstage with the News. Interpretations of current events. How to read a newspaper. Boylston and Exeter Streets. 5:15.

BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP—Annual benefit sale for blind craftsmen, under auspices of National Civic Federation. 73 Newbury Street. March 8-20.

Berg's Violin Concerto in Boston

Alban Berg's Violin Concerto had its first American performance yesterday by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Koussevitzky. It was the central item of the eighteenth program of the season, which will be repeated this evening in Symphony Hall. Louis Krasner, Boston violinist for whom the concerto was written, was the soloist, as he had been in previous performances in Barcelona, London, Vienna and Paris.

The concerto was preceded by the Schönberg transcription of Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in E flat, and followed by Strauss's "Also Sprach Zarathustra." This was brilliant program-making—relating the classic, the romantic and the so-called "atonal" schools of music, just as Berg had done in the score round which the program was constructed.

Through the efforts of a portion of the audience, concerto and soloist had a good reception. This is not music to make an immediate popular appeal. Yet it has been highly praised by distinguished European critics, both in the columns of this newspaper and elsewhere. It has even been called a turning point in the history of music. It is hardly that. It is really a logical continuation of romantic music in the line from Wagner through Strauss and Mahler. But it does emphasize the continuity of that line. By fitting an old German chorale used by Bach into the 12-tone system, Berg may have removed the terror from "atonality." At any rate, he has proved that atonality, like the lock on the cell door in "Beggar on Horseback," never was there at all.

It is characteristic that Berg should have used the concerto form for a piece of program music, just as he used sonata form, the fugue, the passacaglia and so on in his opera, "Wozzeck." Schönberg's mission seems to have been to introduce the twelve-tone system; Berg's, to demonstrate its connection with the history of music and its adaptability to romantic as well as strictly formal expression.

The "argument" as well as the music of this concerto is evidence that the most conspicuously successful member of the Schönberg school was a true South-German romantic. Written in memory of a young girl, it celebrates her goodness and charm, and sings a threnody for her. Since Berg passed on shortly after finishing it, comparison with the circumstances of the composition of Mozart's Requiem has been made.

All this has surrounded the work with sentimental associations, to which, indeed, it readily lends itself as music. At times it gets onomatopoetic. At one point we were embarrassed by being reminded of the fate of "Till Eulenspiegel." In the Allegro of his second movement, Berg is not far from bathos, that ever-present danger of the romantic. But the chorale is impressive, and so is the conclusion.

The performance was an artistic victory for conductor and orchestra as well as soloist. L. A. S.

The Arts in Boston

Grace Moore

In "When You're in Love." Current Feature at the State and Orpheum Theaters

New Motion Pictures

"When You're in Love," new feature screen offering at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters, is Grace Moore's best film since "One Night of Love." That it falls slightly below the diva's first picture is probably because stories about opera singers are no longer new and also because Jerome Kern's music, however charming, simply isn't in it with "One Fine Day."

Miss Moore plays a noted Australian singer (with a good American accent) who, having overstayed her visiting time in the United States, is forced to leave just before an important concert. She goes to Mexico to await a quota number. Learning that there will be none for at least a year, she marries Cary Grant, a whimsical young American artist who contemptuously refers to her as "The Queen" and derides her retinue of sycophants. Should we tell you that, after a threatened divorce, the concert to benefit the singer's self-sacrificing composer uncle is given and all ends happily?

Miss Moore looks attractive, handles her dialogue well and sings several numbers with spirit, including—in accordance with a growing and not altogether happy Hollywood custom for opera singers— a "hot" number, "Minnie the Moocher." Aline MacMahon, Henry Stephenson, Thomas Mitchell, Luis Alberni and Emma Dunn are in the cast. Robert Riskin has done well with his first combination writing and directing assignment. Mr. Grant, incidentally, just about steals the picture.

The companion film is "Counterfeit Lady," whose plot about gem thieves and counterfeit gem thieves is good fun and furnishes more than a little excitement before all the crooks are rounded up. Ralph Bellamy, Joan Perry, Douglas Dumbrille and George McKay are the principals.

The Keith Memorial Theater yesterday inaugurated a double-bill policy, as part of its fifty-fifth anniversary, with one of those programs in which the companion feature far exceeds in entertainment value the more exploited main event. "We're on the Jury," with Helen Broderick and Victor Moore, is thoroughly impossible and very funny. The two comedians, after demoralizing a murder trial with impertinent questions, retire to the jury room not only to free the accused woman, but to detect and apprehend the real criminal. Material is thin at times, but Mr. Moore and Miss Broderick, aided by good performances in all supporting roles, bolster it up.

If the other portions of "Sea Devils" had compared favorably with the big rescue scene at the end, this coast guard yarn would have made a much better film. But the story is chiefly concerned with arguments and brawls between Victor McLaglen as the bellicose officer of a coast guard boat crew and Preston Foster, a subordinate who is in love with Mr. McLaglen's daughter, played by Ida Lupino. Measured by the lung power of its antagonists, "Sea Devils" would be a winner.

At the South Station Theater, a new program of short subjects began yesterday. Music by the Hall Johnson Choir, an interesting color feature about gold mining, two cartoons, a whaling film and some well-recorded dance music by Russ Morgan and his orchestra are among the more interesting features. The theater also shows all the latest news reels. J. D. B.

Period Costumes Studied by Girls At University of N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 6—University of New Hampshire co-eds not only study the Elizabethan period in literature and history but also historic costumes and design of the period in their home economics course.

Recently the girls have been working on costumes worn by the characters in Shakespeare's "Hamlet" but some of their research into early regalia has involved the knee breeches and plaited waistcoats of eighteenth-century France as well as the wearing apparel of Egypt's Middle Empire.

In the work the girls first read the literature and then write a description of the characters based on research into the particular era involved. The approximate age of the characters plays an important part.

Now the girls are going to use their experience in creating the costumes to be worn by the characters in the coming annual Mother's Day May pageant. A year ago the girls worked out the costumes for the production of "Peter Pan" for the same occasion. In 1935, they designed costumes of Indians, singers at Colonial festivals, as well as bicycling clothing of the "nineties." They were used in that year's pageant.

The girls receive from one to three semester credits for this interesting field of study and research.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The new spring tailleurs at Ludwin's . . . 177 Massachusetts Avenue . . . remind us that beautifully tailored suits such as these are always wise long-term investments. Investments that pay daily dividends in quality, economy, and that well-groomed appearance that makes you feel "way above par." Because they have a definite something about them . . . even on their hangers, that tells you they're correct in every detail. (And just notice some of the detail on Ludwin's suits; what with their fine handwork and all that sort of thing!) Yes, tailored as accurately as your husband's suits . . . after his custom tailor has labored long and hard, we might say,

They're Ready Made And Ready for Buyer

However, the labor has already been done on these suits. They're ready made, and ready to buy. For something like $16.50 up . . . and not up so very far at that! And some with two skirts, for doubling-up purposes. In herringbone, checked, and plain materials. And don't be afraid to ask Mr. Ludwin for suggestions, for he knows how and where a woman's suit should fit!

British Suit Shirts Something Distinctive

Every good suit just naturally deserves a good shirt, and you can't let it down with a shirt of hit or miss description. It's worthy of something distinctive . . . such as the British suit shirts we saw at Slattery's. They were tailored for them in England, and sport such items as tucked bosoms, side pockets, and the new longer Oxford collars. Of washable Tricoline, the kind of material you'll find in expensive shirts for men. In blue, green, beige, white and peach. $6.95, on the street floor.

Iridescent Shells Back in the Necklace

And now what do you think somebody's gone to work and revived . . . after all these years? Nothing less than the necklaces of tiny, iridescent sea shells that you used to wear as a "chee-ild." (Come now, think hard!) Several strands, all wound around each other, make a decided change from the regular pearl choker. Bracelets to match, if you like. At C. Crawford Hollidge's jewelry counter, where you'll always find new and different jewelry. . . . Good, and never gaudy.

Jersey Dresses On Two-for-One Basis

Stopping in at The Chic Shop on Huntington Avenue (opposite Child's Old France) recently, we found that along with their regular line of dresses, suits and coats, they'd taken on an attractive line of inexpensive dresses; priced for those moments when a woman prefers to come home with two dresses for less than $16, rather than one just for $16.50. Price around $7.95 for one dress. We spotted a couple jersey dresses while there for a bit less than $6; and we repeat . . . jersey dresses are hard to find at that price. Simply made, with little-boy collar, two patch pockets and long sleeves. This shop is open evenings . . . just in case you like to shop after Junior is in bed.

Brittle Nail Cream A Stockings Saver

"Half the flitches in women's sheer stockings are caused—when women draw on their stockings—by the little hard, rough spots that women are likely to have at the sides of their fingernails," explained the hosiery salesgirl, when we asked how she could shove her hands in and out of cobwebby stockings all day long, with no apparent harm done. Which means that a daily workout with a Cutex Set is in order. With special emphasis on their new ruby-colored cream that softens these little hard spots, as well as supplying the cuticle and nail with special emollient oils. It sells at all the department stores under the name of Brittle Nail Cream, and it won't do a bit of harm to slather plenty on . . . and leave it there to sink in during the night.

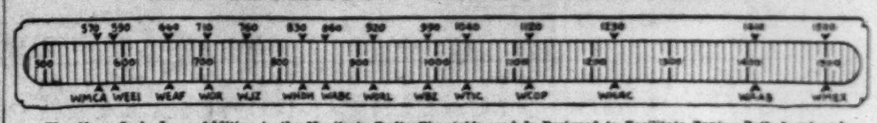
Cellophane Saves Lot of Rummaging

People who live in glass houses have nothing on the items that repose in cellophane boxes . . . man's contribution to women who can never remember in which box they'll find their gloves, violets, hankies and what-not. Because now they can be seen. Hat boxes with big splash bows on top, as well as small square and long boxes for other items. At R. H. Stearns'.

Place for Your "Number" On Those New Chains

Thither and yon: Those new long silver or gold color chains at Jordan's. With the blank plaque attached . . . for your monogram or Social Security Number. A single dollar. The small bunches of purple clover for your lapel, at The Emily Shops. With a more than authentic look about it, too. Eaton's new Ripple Weave notepaper . . . at Filene's. The "Thunderbolt" values at Shepard's, every so often. And the dainty organdy ruffle collars and vestees at Chandler's. In that Eastery shade of deep lavender. J. T.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable


570 590 640 710 760 830 860 920 990 1040 1120 1230 1410 1500
WMCA WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WTIC WCOP WNAC WAAB WHEB

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Art Shaw's Orchestra	"The Monitor Views the News"	Harvard - Radcliffe spelling	Sport reports; records
5:15 Art Shaw's Orchestra	Austin Wylie's Orchestra	bee; Paul Wing, director	Sport reports; records
5:30 Drama of the Skies	"Escorts and Betty"	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten	Sport reports; records
5:45 Checkerboard; variety	Southernaires; quartet	children's program	Sport reports; records
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 Ben Feld's Orchestra	Talk, "Eddie" Casey	"Listen to Alice"; music	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"; variety	Dinner concert
6:45 Musical program	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sports reports
7:00 Piano Club program	Message of Israel; address and	"Free Set of Books Scheme"	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Swing Club"; variety	organ recital	Hampton Institute Singers	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30 Band concert, Edward d'Anna, conductor; legend	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Gene Slate's Job Problems,"	"Symphonietta"; recording
7:45	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	dramatic sketch	Concert orchestra
8:00 "Professor Quiz"; question	Ed Wynn; Frederick Jagel;	Saturday Night Party; James	"Benay Venuta's program"
8:15 and answer period	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	Melton; Tom Howard and	soloists; orchestra
8:30 Russ Morgan's Orchestra;	Meredith Willson and his	George Shelton; Mitzi	"Benay Venuta's program"
8:45 dramatic sketch; soloists	orchestra; soloists	Green; soloists; orchestra	soloists; orchestra
9:00 Floyd Gibbons; Belle Baker;	National Barn Dance; "Smilin'	"Snow Village" sketch	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:15 Stepin Fetchit; orchestra	Ed"; Henry Burr; vocal trio;	"Snow Village" sketch	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:30 Saturday Night Serenaders;	Hot Shots; male trio; Uncle	"Chateau"; Joe Cook; Nat	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:45 soloists; orchestra	Ezra; Maple City Four	Holman; George Rafi; Capt.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
10:00 "Your Hit Parade"; soloists;	Hildegarde, popular soloist;	Eddie Rickenbacker; piano	"Hawaii Serenades"; variety
10:15 male trio; Carole Lom-	orchestra	team; soloists; orchestra	from Honolulu, T. H.
10:30 bard; Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah	Harold Stokes's Orchestra
10:45 "Banker's Mile" race	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Plantation; music	Harold Stokes's Orchestra
11:00 Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Emerson Gill's Orchestra
11:15 Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc."; sketch	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:30 George Olsen's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"President's Proposal," Rep.	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:45 George Olsen's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	John A. Martin, Colorado	Freddy Martin's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Mother Church Radiocasts

10:45 WORL (920kc), Morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—W1XAL (15.2mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00 Del Castillo, organist	"Moscow Sleigh Bells"; Kir-	Clotilda Zappala, soprano;	Colonial News Service
12:15 Hawaiian orchestra	loff's Russian ensemble	Francis Cronin, organ	Cadle Tabernacle Choir
12:30 Salt Lake City choir and	Radio City Symphony Orches-	Recorded program	Italian string orchestra and
12:45 organ recital	tra; vocal soloists	Yankee News Service	vocal soloists
1:00 News flashes	Radio City Symphony Orches-	Question Box; talk; music	Lutheran Hour; talk; music
1:15 Long-range weather forecast	tra; vocal soloists	Question Box; talk; music	Lutheran Hour; talk; music
1:30 "Salute to Ireland"; drama-	"Our Neighbors"; informal	Melody Matinee; soloists;	"Music in Many Moods";
1:45 tization and music	home interviews	quartet; orchestra	Italian soloists; orchestra
2:00 "Music of the Theater";	Magic Key; Jean Sablon; Jo-	"Beneath the Surface"; com-	Organ recital
2:15 vocal soloists, chorus and	sephine Antoine; Richard	mentator; Landi Trio	Key Men, quartet
2:30 concert orchestra	Himber's Orch.; "Brother	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries";	San Remo Orchestra
2:45 LaPrade travelogue; organ	Rat" scene; orchestra	dramatic sketch	"Melody Moments"
3:00 New York Philharmonic-	"Captain Diamond"; sketch	Metropolitan Opera Auditions;	Address, "Current Events"
3:15 Symphony Orchestra con-	"Captain Diamond"; sketch	talks; soloists; orchestra	Address, "Current Events"
3:30 cert, Artur Rodzinski, con-	"London Letter" relay	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	Address, "Current Events"
3:45 ductor; Arthur Loesser,	Studio musical programs	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	Address, "Current Events"
4:00 pianist; commentator	Talk, Dr. Harry Emerson	Adrian O'Brien; organ	Harold Stokes's Orchestra
4:15 New York Philharmonic-	Fosdick; male quartet	"Concert Miniatures"	Harold Stokes's Orchestra
4:30 Symphony Orchestra, Artur	"Sunday Players"; sketch	"Music Camera"; Willie	Popular variety program
4:45 Rodzinski, conductor	"Sunday Players"; sketch	Morris; orchestra	"News of the Week"
5:00 "Your Unseen Friend";	"We, the People"; informal	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	Contest program
5:15 dramatization and music	discussions; orchestra	Koestner's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:30 Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd;	"Smiling Ed" McConnell;	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:45 Canadians; soloist	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	organ; chorus; orchestra	"Between Love and Duty"
6:00 Joe Penner, comedian; Gene	Evening Journal; reports	Arnold Johnson's Orchestra;	Colonial Playhouse presents
6:15 Austin; orchestra	"California Concert"	Ray Knight's Cuckoos	"Between Love and Duty"
6:30 Rubinoff's Orchestra; Vir-	"Moments You Never Forget"	Yankee News Service	"Symphonic Hour"; recorded
6:45 ginia Rea; Jan Peerce	"Moments You Never Forget"	Popular variety program	classical concert
7:00 News; Sunday Evening Mu-	Helen Traubel, soprano; con-	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;	Colonial News Service
7:15 sicale; recital	cert orchestra	Phil Harris's Orchestra	Cosmopolitans quintet
7:30 Phil Baker's Show; soloists;	Robert Ripley; features; Har-	Fireside Recital; vocalists	"Music for Today"; soloists;
7:45 Oscar Bradley's Orchestra	riet Hilliard; orchestra	Morin Sisters; Ranch Boys	popular orchestra
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Nadine Conner;	"Appointment at Westmins-	"Do You Want to Be an	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra
8:15 Pasternack Orchestra	ter"; dramatization of Cor-	Actor?"; amateur theatricals	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra
8:30 Eddie Cantor; Deanna Dur-	onation of English King;	"Do You Want to Be an	"Jewels of the Madonna"; so-
8:45 bin; soloists; orchestra	narrator; players; orchestra	Actor?"; amateur theatricals	loists; concert orchestra
9:00 Sunday Evening Hour;	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round;	Red Norvo's Orchestra
9:15 Myra Hess, pianist; sym-	Shep Fields's Orchestra; so-	soloists; trio; orchestra	Red Norvo's Orchestra
9:30 phony orchestra, Victor	loist; comedy trio	American Album of Familiar	"Supper Dance" music
9:45 Kolar, conductor; talk	Edwin C. Hill, comment; Harry	Music; soloists; orchestra	"Curtain Time"; variety
10:00 "Community Sing"; Milton	Sosnik's Orchestra	Symphony Orchestra, Erno	"Melodies From the Sky"
10:15 Berle; Wendell Hall; Jones	Carol Weymann, soprano; or-	Rapee, conductor; Joseph	"Melodies From the Sky"
10:30 and Hare	"Romance of '76"; dramatiza-	Schmidt, tenor soloist;	"Melodies From the Sky"
10:45 Kaltenborn Comments	tion and music	speaker	"20th Century Serenade"

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; guest soloists; soloists; orchestra.

1:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: talks; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), United States Navy Band concert.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Phil Spitalny's girls' orchestra and soloists.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon," serial drama.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:30 W1XAL (6.04mc), Modern Radio Course.

7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Herrick, baritone.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; Ted Weems and his orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers; soloists; orch.

8:30 W1XAL (6.04mc), Ursigram; natural scientific news and data.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Crooks, tenor; soloist; chorus; concert orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Sweetest Love Songs Ever Sung"; soloists; orchestra.

9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "For Men Only"; drama, "The Gentleman's Gentleman"; music.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Radio Theater: Grace Moore and Cary Grant in "Madame Butterfly."

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; sketch.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Address, Paul V. McNutt, new High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Pearl, comedian; Morton Bowe, tenor; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady; Doring Trio; male quartet; concert orchestra.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.

10:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Let Freedom Ring"; "Freedom of Speech," sketch.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Forum: address, Senator Josh Lee, Alabama.

11:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Pageant of Melody"; soloist; quartet; orch.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms"; Fisk Jubilee Singers, Negro choir.

Ships

(Continued from Page 9)

Warren Lines, is due from Liverpool, via Halifax and St. Johns, N. F.

Intercoastal trade is ranked as one of the largest factors in the total commerce of the Port of Boston. Of the total freight moved intercoastal between Atlantic and Pacific seaboards during the past five years, ships of the American-Hawaiian services carried 24.86 per cent, the records of the Panama Canal show.

But there is more carried on these freighters than paying freight. The food for use of the crews alone is a startling item, says John M. Pruner, the man who has to buy it for the American Hawaiian Line.

Annual "items" required to feed the men who man this company's fleet of 33 freighters in the intercoastal trade include:

Milk—enough to fill a swimming pool 30 feet square and five feet deep.

Fresh and cured meats—roast beef, steaks, beef stew, roast veal, mutton chops, roast pork, bacon, sausages, baked ham—880,000 pounds of it.

Eggs and still more eggs—1,012,000 of them by actual count, enough to keep 2772½ hard-working hens busy 365 days a year.

Poultry—chickens, turkeys and yellow-legged ducks, 59,200 pounds.

Fish, both fresh and salt—77,800 pounds, for mariners like fish as well as landsmen; and for variety's sake, 22,200 cans of fish.

Butter—enough, if melted, to make a sizable pool, 25 tons of it.

"Small items" include, seven tons of cheese; 8½ tons of lard; 89 tons of sugar; 12 tons of jams, jellies and preserves; 600 bunches bananas and 9768 gallons of pickles, relishes, sauces, vinegar and catsup.

Big Shrimp Catch Lands at Portland

PORTLAND, Maine, March 6 (AP)—The Boston dragger Sebastano and Figli landed 1350 pounds of shrimp, said to be the largest shrimp catch ever made in the Gulf of Maine, at this port, last night.

Capt. Gaspi Contrino said he made his haul in five hours' dragging off Old Orchard Beach in his first attempt at shrimp fishing.

Commercial fishing for shrimp off the Maine coast began last fall when Dr. Johann Hjort, Norwegian fisheries expert, made test voyages in a schooner provided by the Fishermen's Relief Corporation to prove his contention that the crustaceans could be found in these waters.

Morgan Memorial To Hold 'Open House'

"Open House" again will be the feature of the Founder's Day celebrations at the Morgan Memorial, beginning with memorial services on March 7, and running through from March 8 until March 12. Specially trained guides will show the visitors through the plant and workshops at 89 Shawmut avenue, between the hours of 10 and 12 in the morning, and 2 and 4 in the afternoon. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7 until 9 similar tours will be conducted.

The industrial work now, after 41 years, has increased to such size that this past year Morgan Memorial paid out in wages $485,946 to the underprivileged and unemployed in salvaging the material which has been sent in to this institution by the many thousands who are its stanch supporters and friends. Like any other fundamental idea the work of Morgan Memorial now has been copied in 104 American cities and in 16 foreign lands.

'Sit Down' Threat In Shoe Plants At Manchester, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 6—A "sit-down" strike in local shoe plants may take place shortly unless demands for a 25 per cent wage increase and a 40-hour work week are accepted, Andrew Coutres, local organizer for the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, declares.

The local chapter was organized a few months ago and organizer Coutres declares that its membership now includes more than 2000 workers. The union does not state what plants the union may hit. The largest shoe factories in the city are those of the International Shoe Company and the J. F. McElwain Shoe Company.

"We don't look for trouble, but if there is to be any employee discharged for union membership or activity, we plan to call a strike in that factory immediately," declares Mr. Coutres. "Four weeks from now Manchester will be completely organized and we will present our demands.

"Even if we obtained a 25 per cent increase in many local shops, the workers would still be getting paid 15 per cent less than they are getting in Haverhill."

Mr. Course declares that he has evidence that some local shoe workers have worked as long as 50 hours a week for as little as $3. Yet it is stated in other circles that workers in some of this city's shoe plants are much higher paid than the average shoe worker.

The Boot and Shoe Workers Union is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. Besides seeking the wage increase and the 40 hour work week the union, according to its organizer, seeks to obtain closed shop agreements and to obtain a reduction of the work-load in some plants. H. G. Baxter, of the Boston office of the union, has arrived in Manchester to take charge of the organization's activities for this State and Maine.

Child Amendment Ratification Asked In R. I. Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 6—The first step at the present session of the Legislature for action on the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution has been taken by Representative Pasquale Romano, Democrat of Providence. His proposal, calling on the Legislature to ratify the amendment, has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

Not since 1934 has the proposed amendment been up for consideration by the Legislature. In that year extended hearings were held at which representatives of the Roman Catholic Church and of industry led the opposition to the proposal. The measure failed to reach the floor of either branch of the Legislature for a vote, but a majority of the legislators were believed opposed to ratification.

Two months ago, answering a letter from President Roosevelt, Gov. Robert E. Quinn said he would do what he could to have the amendment ratified at this session of the Legislature. Since then he has not mentioned the matter in public.

For Spring Wear

SMART, NEW

CAPES and SCARFS

See our fine selection

Your furs need expert care during the summer months—

Our Dry Cold Storage Vaults

Are the answer to your problems.

Spaulding & Rieled INC.

376 Boylston Street, Boston

Tel. KENmore 3870 or 3918

Will YOU Help

The Blind

To Help Themselves?

ALL through the past year scores of blind people in Massachusetts have been employing their hands in making articles useful in the home, and elsewhere. They have been trained for this work by teachers provided by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the purpose of HELPING THE BLIND TO HELP THEMSELVES.

The result of their work is a great assortment of handicraft articles into which have gone the skill and devotion of those who do not see the light of day, and who need every possible encouragement to lighten their way.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, through the Division of the Blind, undertakes to help the blind still further by disposing of the articles they have made, in the Blindcraft Shop maintained at 73 Newbury Street, Boston, which is open all year.

Now, with thousands of useful articles on hand and the State having provided a place for their disposal, this sale is announced, and it becomes everybody's civic privilege to come to the sale and purchase as much as one's purse will permit.

Every penny received reaches the blind persons who made the articles sold.

In this way many necessities and some small comforts are brought within reach of the blind BY THEIR OWN INDUSTRY.

More than 1200 volunteer workers are giving their services to conduct the sale. Groups from all religious denominations in Boston, as well as some civic groups, will participate.

On Tuesday, March 9, from 10:00 to 5:30, Christian Scientists will serve, over 100 volunteers assisting in the sale.

The visitor is offered a wide choice of selection among such articles as toys, basketry, pewter and copper ware, knitted and crocheted things, including many items for the baby, many useful household supplies, such as towels and tea towels, mops, ironing board covers, etc., etc., there being items of all kinds too numerous to mention.

PRICES RANGE FROM 15c UP

The SALE is held under the Auspices of the NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BLIND WORKERS OF MASSACHUSETTS

Monday, March 8th, to Saturday, March 20th

Ten to Five o'Clock

THE BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP

73 Newbury Street, Boston

(Between Berkeley and Clarendon Streets)

Will You Help The Blind To Help Themselves?

YOU'RE FETCHING IN FABRICS

• Give your feet the lure of loveliness. Soft gabardine made festive with matching patent. Exquisitely tailored to fit your foot gracefully and comfortably.

PAMELA: Black gabardine with patent.

$7.75

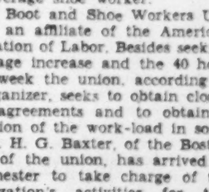
WALK-OVER

BOSTON: 170 Tremont Street, 378 Washington Street

ROXBURY: 2359 Washington Street

Exercise and Play YMCA 316 Huntington Ave. BOSTON

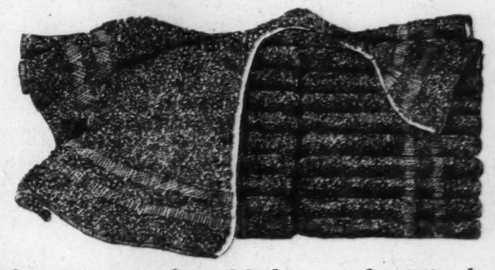
When in Boston



See and Play the New ACROSONIC by BALDWIN

America's Finest Lowboy

150 Boylston St.



The Outstanding Value of the Market!

Martex "Monarch" Bath Towels

Size 22x44, dozen $6 Size 16x28 dozen $3

Size 25x48, dozen $9 Wash Cloths, doz. $1.50

Monarch Towels, with the Martex underweave wear longer, are more absorbent, and are the best towel value. They have everything that a turkish towel needs. Borders in Blue, Green, Orchid, Brown, Red, Pink, Gold, or All White.

Mail Orders Filled, or Phone LIBerty 2300

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY

TEMPLE PLACE WEST STREET

BOSTON

Wide Interest Shown in Sale To Be Held by Blind Craftsmen

Once again the women of practically all the churches and charitable organizations in Greater Boston are banding together to help the blind. Beginning on Monday, March 8, and continuing through Saturday, March 20, the many useful and attractive articles which blind citizens of Massachusetts have been taught to make will be the wares offered at the special sale at the Blind Handicraft Shop, 73 Newbury Street.

Every cent of the proceeds from this sale, held under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, Woman's Department, goes to the craftsman. Last year's total sales amounted to $5000. It is hoped this year to exceed that amount.

Massachusetts was a pioneer state in educating its blind, now numbering about 4500, to become self-supporting. Its famous school for blind children, the Perkins Institution, was founded 105 years ago. It was the first state to establish a commission to direct the training of sightless citizens, and its teachers ever since 1906 have gone all over the Commonwealth, to the homes of the blind, training them, to produce the articles which are always to be found on sale at the Newbury Street shop.

Value of Sale

The value of the special annual sale is illustrated in the case of a worker who makes baskets. After many years of making his wares he became discouraged, for they were not selling very rapidly at the shop and were accumulating at his home. From cellar to attic he had baskets and wondered if it were any use making any more, though he had been specially trained in that particular craft.

Then along came the sale last spring. All his baskets were collected and displayed, and every one was sold. Immediately his confidence was restored, he took fresh interest in his work, added new forms of decoration, and is now making better baskets than he ever made before.

Those who value the handmade article find that for prices which are comparatively low they can obtain knitted and crocheted garments, toys, brushes, metal ware, and even hand-woven linens and other fabrics in a vast variety of up-to-date patterns, at the Handicraft Shop. The State furnishes the workers with materials at wholesale prices, provides a sales room and undertakes the selling of the products, turning over to the worker the full proceeds from each sale. The Blind Handicraft Shop does not share in the Community Federation Funds.

The sale will be conducted from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. each day, and will be opened by Mrs. Barrett Wendell of Boston, honorary chairman of the woman's deparment of the Massachusetts section of the National Civic Federation. Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, secretary of the section, is director of the sale. William H. McCarthy, state director of the Division of the Blind, will assist in the opening.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Bolina B. Barney, next Tuesday's sales force will consist of more than 100 members of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston. This assistance is in harmony with the Christian Science denomination's interest in the handicapped worker. There is more Christian Science literature than any other religious material being published in Braille. Among recent additions to the publications for the blind, Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent for the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, announces that the seven poems by Mrs. Eddy, used in the Christian Science Hymnal, are now available in both Braille and Moon type, that "Christian Healing" has been published in Moon type, and that shortly the pamphlet "Perception" will also appear in that style.

Cross

(Continued from Page 9)

and a decrease in the machine load in all branches of the textile industry."

The program for these changes, it was stated here, depends on the success of the C. I. O. to organize the textile workers. Recently it was announced by John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., that the organization would undertake this work in the southern textile centers, where there are few U. T. W. A. organizers.

Central Union Votes To Oppose Advance Of C. I. O. on Shoe Trade

The Boston Central Labor Union is on record today in support of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., who ordered a war against "encroachments" by the rival C. I. O. unions.

After an hour's debate, the group voted last night to affirm their allegiance to the A. F. of L., of which they are the Boston unit. Several speakers said their organizations intended to fight the C. I. O.'s activities here in connection with the shoe situation, as well as the truck drivers' strike in Rhode Island.

Officers of the state unit of the A. F. of L. issued a conciliatory statement yesterday on Mr. Green's orders for a showdown fight, but indicated no change from the traditional methods.

The C. I. O., at the same time, announced plans to continue organization of the shoe industry at mass meetings the next two weeks in Lynn, Lowell, Framingham, Marlboro, Chelsea, Newburyport, Boston and Salem.

Wage Boosts Granted To Shoe Workers And Group of Printers

PORTLAND, Maine, March 6 (AP)—About 10,500 Maine shoe workers had received notice today of wage boosts, effective in the latter part of March.

A wave of increases in Auburn, Freeport, Hallowell, Gardiner, Augusta and Bangor factories surged just behind the Committee for Industrial Organization's first attempt to unionize the largely unorganized industry.

The Kennebec and Hy-Style Shoe Companies at Hallowell and the Gardiner Shoe Company, employing in all about 2500, were the largest firms to post increase notices. They said a 7½ per cent boost would take effect March 29.

LOWELL, Mass., March 6 (AP)—J. Frank Burke, president of the Lowell Typographical Union, announced that wage increases aggregating 10 cents an hour, to be made over a period of two years, had been granted by the Lowell Master Printers' Association. The printers affected number 75.

TURNERS FALLS, Mass., March 6 (AP)—Employees of the Montague Rod & Reel Company were given a pay increase amounting to 5 per cent, effective at once. About 225 employees will be affected.

Training of Youth In Skilled Trades Declared N. E. Need

HARTFORD, Conn., March 6 (AP)—Robert O. Small, Massachusetts director of vocational education, told 70 members of the New England Association of Commercial Executives that training of youth in skilled trades would help New England retain its industrial prominence, aid in the solution of the unemployment problem and eliminate much juvenile delinquency.

A barrier to extension of vocational education, he asserted, is the attitude of organized labor "which believes vocational education is a device to flood the labor market with what they choose to call half-baked mechanics."

Promoting Interests of Blind Craftsmen

© Bachrach

Upper, Left to Right—Mrs. Francis Capper, Mrs. Walter Carl, Mrs. Bolinda Barney, Mrs. Frederic W. Mattheis, Mrs. John D. Adams, Mrs. C. R. C. Borden Lower—Mrs. H. Parker Whittington

C. I. O. Pays Visit For First Time To Maine Cities

(Continued from Page 9)

for the opposition is said to be the cost it would involve. Senators prefer to bend their efforts to producing future economies rather than to digging up possible past failures to economize.

Previous reports that the schools probably would receive $500,000 for equalization purposes instead of the $1,750,000 educators asked in the much discussed school bill were borne out this week when it was stated the $1,750,000 measure would be reported unfavorably but would be supported in a new draft calling for $500,000 to be used for equalization purposes. The $500,000, if the fund can be raised, will go to lift the level of education in towns unable to reach the minimum with a 12 mill levy on an average tax rate.

The Governor's Council will continue to be elected by legislators in their respective districts as a result of the unfavorable report on bills, heard by the Committee on Judiciary this week, to have the councilors elected by popular vote. Such a law, if passed, would have great political significance. During the administration of Governor Brann difficulties arose between the chief executive and his council of the opposite political faith.

Prof. Orren C. Hormell's report in a recent Bowdoin College bulletin, in which he condemned the spoils system and urged adoption of a civil service program covering all state offices, has led so far to the introduction of two civil service bills in the Legislature.

The first was presented by Senator Marion E. Martin (R). Representative Florence E. Thurston (D) submitted the second this week.

The first step toward recognition of civil service or a merit system in the enlarging field of social service came recently, when the Maine Unemployment Insurance Commission required examinations for the filling of many of these positions.

Miss Marion Martin, Bangor, State Senator and chairman of the Legislature's committee on legal affairs, said this week that if people would be consistent it would help legislators a lot in solving the intricate revenue problems that face them.

She finds her constituents want old age pensions, want more money for the schools, better roads and expansion of government activity but balk at paying for them. "They don't want a sales tax, they don't want a luxury tax, they don't want an income tax," she said.

Meanwhile, many are objecting to the two revenue measures the Legislature has so far enacted—the beer tax and the liquor tax. Wednesday has been set for hearing on a sales tax, a measure endorsed by the Grange, but already it has been announced a trainload of people are coming from Portland, alone, to oppose this measure. This hearing is one of the most important scheduled for next week.

Senator Martin (R), sponsor of a bill to remove the words "vacation land" from Maine automobile plates, gave her reasons for opposing the slogan to members of the Legislature this week. The slogan was placed on the plates last year for advertising purposes.

Senator Martin said she considered the slogan detracts from the industrial, agricultural and commercial advantages Maine has to offer. She pointed out also that with it excluded from the plates numerals could be enlarged making them easier to read and thereby assisting police to identify cars.

Her bill was opposed, however, by the Maine Publicity Bureau, Federated Women's Clubs, Development Commission and numerous hotel men. It is not expected to receive a favorable report. Opponents contend it is good advertising which costs the State nothing.

Maine Central Seeks Control of Branch Line

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The Maine Central Railroad Company asked the Interstate Commerce Commission today for authority to acquire control of the Dexter and Newport Railroad Company through a stock purchase. The applicant said the transaction would reduce its expenses and simplify intercorporate relations with the other line.

Farm Need Seen Above Prejudices Of Partisanship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, March 6—If a sound policy is to be developed for the future of agriculture, we must learn to rise above "our partisan political prejudices," Prof. Frederick J. Sievers of Massachusetts State College, director of the experiment station and graduate school in Amherst, told a group here yesterday at the opening session of the alumni seminar in agriculture.

The fertility of the soil was termed by Professor Sievers as "indisputably our greatest natural resource." He said that the nation has been built upon this resource and a standard of living has been developed that is envied by the rest of the world.

The state college man scored the system whereby non-agricultural industry has been offered a subsidy "provided by agriculture" and asserted that wealth has consequently become concentrated in the cities, with rural sections becoming "proportionately impoverished."

Director Sievers saw hope for the future, however, declaring that "you and I will see definite evidences for its correction." He mentioned the Federal soil conservation and erosion control programs as part of the plan for giving to agriculture its rightful opportunity for expression.

Unified Measure Expected on Taxes In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 6—According to prospects, the measures recommended by the State Tax Commission, including the much discussed sales tax and the state income tax, will be incorporated in one bill, to be submitted to the Legislature.

Though Governor Murphy has expressed a belief that a retail sales tax measure will find hard sledding, it is well known that he considers the Tax Commission the logical group to suggest reform; and because of that, and the wish to see the burden on real estate reduced, he will back the measure, or measures, incorporating the commission's suggestions.

It is realized by all concerned that the six measures suggested by the Commission actually involve a single plan, and that is the redistribution of the tax burden. Because of this realization, it is expected that when the time comes for legislative action, the measures will be merged to stand or fall as they may, as a unit.

Hearings will be held next Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. It is expected that representatives of retail interests will appear in opposition to the sales tax plan.

Indications are that the Governor and his associates will work to obtain favorable legislation on the program in its entirety.

Christian Science Period On Columbia Church of Air

B. Palmer Lewis, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York, will conduct the Christian Science period on the Columbia Church of the Air, Sunday, March 7, at 1 p. m. Mr. Lewis's address will be "The Compassionate, Saving Mission of Christian Science." Josephine Antoine, Metropolitan Opera soprano, will be soloist, accompanied by a string trio directed by Michael de Stefano.

This program will not be radiocast in the Boston area. Listeners may be able to dial it from WPRO, Providence, on 630 kilocycles, or directly from WABC, New York, on a frequency of 860 kilocycles.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Bremen	Mar. 9	Cherbourg	Mar. 15	Mar. 8, 8:00 pm	Mar. 9, 8:00 am
Queen Mary	Mar. 10	Plymouth	Mar. 16	Mar. 9, 8:00 pm	Mar. 10, 11:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Mar. 13	Mar. 8, 4:00 pm	Mar. 8, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Mar. 17	Mar. 12, 4:00 pm	Mar. 12, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 30	Mar. 25, 4:00 pm	Mar. 25, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 1	Mar. 27, 4:00 pm	Mar. 27, 7:30 pm

*Specially addressed, except Germany.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

Mrs. Rogers Seeks Law to Aid Widows

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican, Lowell, Mass., asked Congress yesterday to extend the foreign service retirement system to widows of foreign service officers.

She requested in a bill anuities for such widows. Her bill would amend one enacted in 1924 establishing the foreign service retirement system which was introduced by the late John Jacob Rogers, her husband.

Senate Gets Bill To Change Set-Up Of Rate Hearings

(Continued from Page 9)

rates unreasonable. It will place more power in the hands of the consumer.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill permitting the renting of bicycles and automobiles on Sunday.

Significance: If the Senate concurs with the House, which is anticipated, the "joker provision" in the law, discovered when bicycling boomed in popularity, will be repealed.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to require a $10 fee from persons demanding trials by jury.

Significance: The legislation was supported by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, as a means to hasten the course of justice. The Legislature, however, listened more attentively to opposing arguments that the $10 fee would penalize the poor man.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to abandon the Charlestown state prison by 1941 and to study new prison needs.

Significance: Despite the known poor condition of the 125-year-old prison, the Legislature is not yet ready to favor abandonment of the building. The opposing plea is based on expense.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to require unanimous approval by the State Parole Board and the Executive Council on all pardons in the next two years.

Significance: It was felt by the majority the legislation would create even greater political pressure for pardons than is now exerted.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill, passed by the Senate, authorizing cities and towns to borrow outside the debt limit one half of one per cent of their average assessed valuation for the last three years to finance public welfare and other relief expenditures.

Significance: The purpose of the legislation is to spread the cost of emergency relief over several years by borrowing and thus lower the immediate tax rates.

Action: Passed to be engrossed with the Senate, a bill reducing from 10 to two days the period allowed persons to provide funds to cover checks written on overdrawn or non-existing accounts.

Significance: The Legislature believes the present 10-day period affords a fraudulent check writer ample opportunity to leave the country and dodge prosecution.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill prohibiting gas and electric companies from making service charges and charges for meters.

Significance: This would crack down on some utility companies, but there are those who believe the bill will be killed in the Senate.

Wellesley to Present Ballet Written in the 17th Century

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 6—A ballet pantomime 278 years old, never before played in America, will be presented March 20 in Alumnae Hall at Wellesley College, by students at the college. "Don Juan" was first presented in Vienna in 1761 and received its English premiere in 1785. It has been called the first modern ballet, since it was the first to break with the tradition of pretty posturings and acrobatic feats and present a drama in dance, as opera does in song.

Christopher W. Gluck and Gasparo Angiolini were the composer and choreographer and it was produced in Paris under the patronage of Marie Antoinette, a former pupil and then patroness of Gluck. As early as 1785 "Don Juan" was given at least 90 consecutive performances in London, where its lusty action made it a great favorite with the best dancers of the period, who revived it from time to time.

Gluck's score of the ballet music has been published, but nothing of the choreography and little of the libretto except program notes remain of Angiolini's work. Dances in the Wellesley production will therefore be original, although based on authentic eighteenth century forms. The pantomimic action follows the music and has been worked out with constant reference to Moliere's "Le Festin de Pierre," the play upon which the ballet was based.

The production at Wellesley is the co-operative project of three student organizations, Orchesis, the dance group; the Wellesley College Orchestra; and the Theater Workshop. Malcolm H. Holmes, director of the orchestra, took the initial interest in reviving the ballet after he found selections of the Gluck music in the British Museum in a collection of "Favorite Dances From Don Juan." Later he found a copy of the original libretto in the library of the Paris Conservatory of Music. He photographed the manuscript scores and compared them with the published works of Gluck to determine just what was contained in the Viennese original.

His research took him to newspaper files in London where he was able to prove that musical historians had hitherto been wrong in dating the first English production of the ballet in 1787, since he found earlier contemporary news sheets with advertisements and reviews of at least 90 consecutive performances two years earlier. "At that," says Mr. Holmes, "I was not able to find a notice of 'first performance in England' or 'positively last performance in London.' The papers were small and a storm at sea or a big fire took precedence over 'Theatrical Intelligence.'"

Back in Wellesley, Mr. Holmes acquainted Miss Charlotte MacEwan, instructor in the modern dance, with the results of his research and they enlisted the aid of Miss Edith M. Smaill, director of the Theater Workshop, in the project. Together Miss MacEwan and Mr. Holmes worked and interpreted the music, which fortunately is quite realistic in terms of dramatic action. Miss Smaill and Miss Sarah Emily Brown, technical director of the Workshop, designed the unit set and the period costumes and the project was then submitted to the students.

Students in the Workshop are now busy building the unit set, sewing costumes and making properties, while the orchestra is rehearsing the music and members of the Orchesis are working over Miss MacEwan's choreography and learning their routines. Miss Harriet Clark, of the department of hygiene and physical education is training members of the cast in tumbling and fencing.

Radcliffe Choral Concert

Radcliffe's Choral Society, under the direction of Dr. G. Wallace Woodworth, has arranged to give a concert program of choral music at Abbot Academy, Andover, tomorrow evening, at 8 o'clock. The two final numbers on the program will be by the massed choruses of the Radcliffe Society and the Fidelio Society of Abbot.

RAE SAMOFF
Now Showing
Spring and Summer
CLOTHES
for the Discriminating Woman
145 Newbury Street
Boston

W. DAVIDSON
CUSTOM FURRIER
You can depend upon us for reliable service, helpful advice and expert workmanship. If your coat needs relining, remodeling, or repairs, bring it in now.
Estimates without Obligation
175 TREMONT ST., BOSTON
HAN. 3784

WEDDING ENGRAVING
Invitations • Announcements
At Homes • Bridal Stationery
Correct Form • Latest Styles
Reasonable Prices
Wards BOSTON
57 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON
Samples on Request

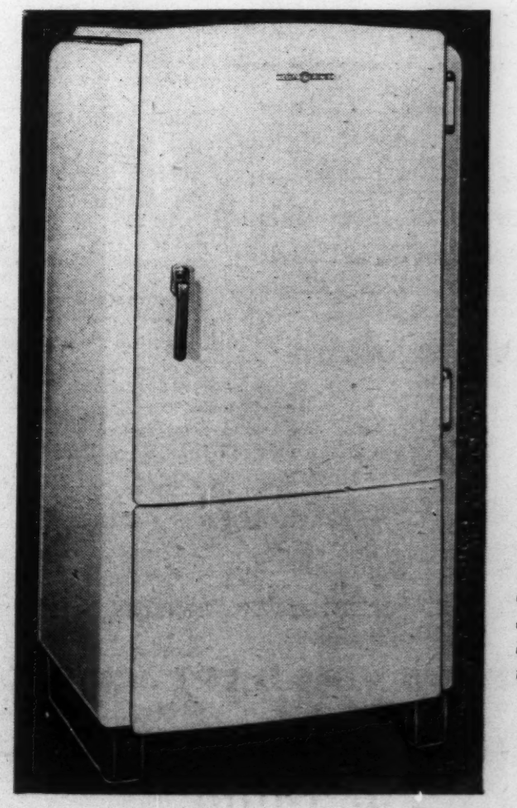
BROOKS-SKINNER COMPANY

BUY YOUR SUMMER BUNGALOW BEFORE PRICES ADVANCE
Over 24,000 Satisfied Customers
THE ABOVE BUNGALOW, 4 ROOMS, BATHROOM AND PIAZZA, $1075.00, DELIVERED AND ERECTED.
We build bungalows in any required size and style. Send for catalog M and Budget Plan.
BROOKS-SKINNER COMPANY
Main Exhibit—662 Adams Street, Quincy, Mass.—Route 135
Open 7 Days a Week Telephone PREsident 5090

DIAMONDS
There can be no finer gift than a beautiful diamond in a platinum or yellow gold setting. See the new fascinating designs.
from $100 up
The E. B. Horn Co
429 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON
Jewelers for 97 Years

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS & DYERS
Be Prepared
Keep your wardrobe fresh and smart with our quality cleaning and careful hand pressing.
Hand pressing only 50c
BAILEY'S Cleansers and Dyers
30 Washburn Street, WATERTOWN
26 West Street BOSTON 608 Beacon Street

CRABTREE ESTATES
SQUANTUM A Part of Historic Quincy, Massachusetts
(7 miles from South Station)
Buy a Lot—Build a House Overlooking Wollaston Bay
Excellent Boating, Bathing Beach
LARGE WATERFRONT LOTS—RESTRICTED
Other Lots Available—$300 and up
High land. Ideal year-round location. Convenient school. Good transportation. Many distinctive houses have already been built, others under construction. ACT NOW! Representative on property Sundays.
Phone During Business Hours Granite 1000 MR. HUSSEY
or Write to 1400 Hancock Street, Quincy, Mass.

New England Headquarters for DEPENDABLE Refrigeration
Automatic THRIFT UNIT Sealed-in-Steel
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
Presenting the New 1937
Triple-Thrift
GENERAL ELECTRIC
at New Low Prices for New G-E Models
1 Save on Price! 2 Save on Current! 3 Save on Upkeep!

5.2 Cu. Ft. Flat Top
$159.95
Corresponding 1936 Model Was Introduced at $199!
NEW modernly styled all-steel cabinets. Automatic interior lighting.
NEW stainless steel Super-Freezer. Faster freezing speeds.
NEW Thriftometer. Tells at a glance temperature is within economy zone.
NEW deep-dish vegetable pan.
Other models $119.95 to $280
General Electric sealed-in-steel Thrift Unit is the only one with FORCED-FEED LUBRICATION and OIL COOLING that gives lower operating cost and longer life. Requires no attention, not even oiling.
Ask About Our Budget Plan
STREET FLOOR—ANNEX AND THIRD FLOOR—ANNEX
Mail or Phone Orders Filled—Call HUBbard 2700 Until 10 P. M.

Vince Di Maggio Being Tried At Third Base by McKechnie

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURGH, Fla., March 6—It may not amount to much but there is significance in the fact that Bill McKechnie is trying out Vince Di Maggio at third base here. The Bees are well supplied with good hitting outfielders, but the infield shows a weakness at bat and the wise coach is experimenting to see if it is possible to distribute some of the hitting among infielders.

With this more general distribution of hitting power in view, Di Maggio has been working out at third base along with others of the outfielders new to the team. Di Maggio has played the infield before and if his fielding can match his throwing ability he may continue. He rifles the ball across from third to first in a manner particularly pleasing to McKechnie.

Contrary to stories that arose from the Pacific coast when the New York Yankees purchased Joe Di Maggio in 1935, brother Vince, a rookie outfielder with the 1937 Boston Bees, was not forced out of a regular job with the San Francisco club because Joe was a better ball player.

"Baseball writers insisted on stressing that point when they wrote about Joe," said Vince shortly after he reached the Bees' Waterfront Park training camp here. "Now I'm not saying that my brother isn't a better ball player than I am. I guess you know better than that, because Joe was pretty nearly 'tops' last season with the Yankees. But it isn't true that he forced me out of a job when he joined the San Francisco club back in 1933, his first full year with the Seals.

"You see, the San Francisco club needed a shortstop on the last day of the 1932 season," continued Vince, who drove across country from Los Angeles to the sunshine city, "so I brought Joe in to fill the gap. The following year he came back, still as an infielder, but he looked pretty awkward out there so he eventually was shifted to the outfield. At the time Joe made the shift, I was sitting on the bench with a practically useless arm. As a matter of fact, if I had been playing regularly, I wonder if Joe ever would have been given the opportunity to show what he could really do.

"Great Ball Player"

"But Joe sure has developed fast and is a great ball player," smiled the 24-year-old Bee rookie. "If I can come close to breaking in as well with Boston as Joe did with the Yankees—well, guess maybe I'll be a star."

Born in Martinez, Calif., just outside of San Francisco, on Sept. 6, 1912, Vince Di Maggio went through grammar school and then one year of junior high before turning his entire attention to baseball. He played semi-professionally on the sand lots of San Francisco, birthplace of many of the game's greatest stars, and was signed to a San Francisco club contract in 1932. The Pacific Coast League outfit farmed him to Tucson in the Arizona State Circuit, and recalled him in July the same year. That season Vince hit 33 home runs, 27 at Tucson and six for the Seals. He was an infielder in those days, specializing at third base.

The elder Di Maggio couldn't get going on his second trial at Frisco, however, and was handed his unconditional release. It must be said in fairness to the player that a shoulder mishap made it almost impossible for him to throw accurately from the outfield. Indirectly, it led to his release.

In 1933, Vince signed with the Hollywood club, also a Pacific Coast League entry, which since that year has been shifted to San Diego. He remained there until purchased by the Bees at the annual minor-league meeting in Montreal last December.

"I had given up all hope of getting a big league trial this year," added Vince, "until Mr. Bob Quinn put through the deal. When nobody took me in the draft, I thought sure I'd need to wait at least another season for a chance. But now it's really here and I naturally think I can make it. I'll try my best."

Vince Di Maggio is on what baseball men might term a "tough" spot. Brother Joe's reputation has carved the Di Maggio name in wide letters across the American League horizon, and a majority of the bleacher customers are expecting similar results from the Bee rookie. However, Vince is a hustler and he realizes that publicity never won a ball player a regular job, so is intent on proving his case with base hits.

Last season with San Diego, Vince batted only .293 in 176 games, but a majority of the hits he did collect were of the extra-base variety. He drove home 102 runs during the 1936 campaign. If Vince has a weakness, it is swinging too hard. He either slams those fast balls against the fences, or fans the breeze. However, that type of hitter is familiar to Bill McKechnie, and the Bee boss will concentrate on breaking the youngster of this habit.

To acquire Di Maggio, the Bees had to part with Tommy Thompson and Jim Chaplin, who, incidentally, should play winning baseball in the Pacific Coast League. It was further rumored that a sizable lump of cash, in the neighborhood of $25,000, swelled the San Diego treasury. Vince has been playing winter ball, and is in great shape. The first day out on Waterfront Park turf he was rifling balls from the outfield. And critics had best watch that arm. Coast League scouts insist it is better than Joe's, and there aren't any American League baserunners taking liberties when the Yankee sophomore is in possession of the ball.

Tilden Enjoying Long Net Reign

By a Staff Correspondent

New York, March 6

When Bill Tilden steps onto the court against Fred Perry at Madison Square Garden, March 24, he will again be celebrating a reign that far surpasses that of any popular idol of sport in the last quarter of a century.

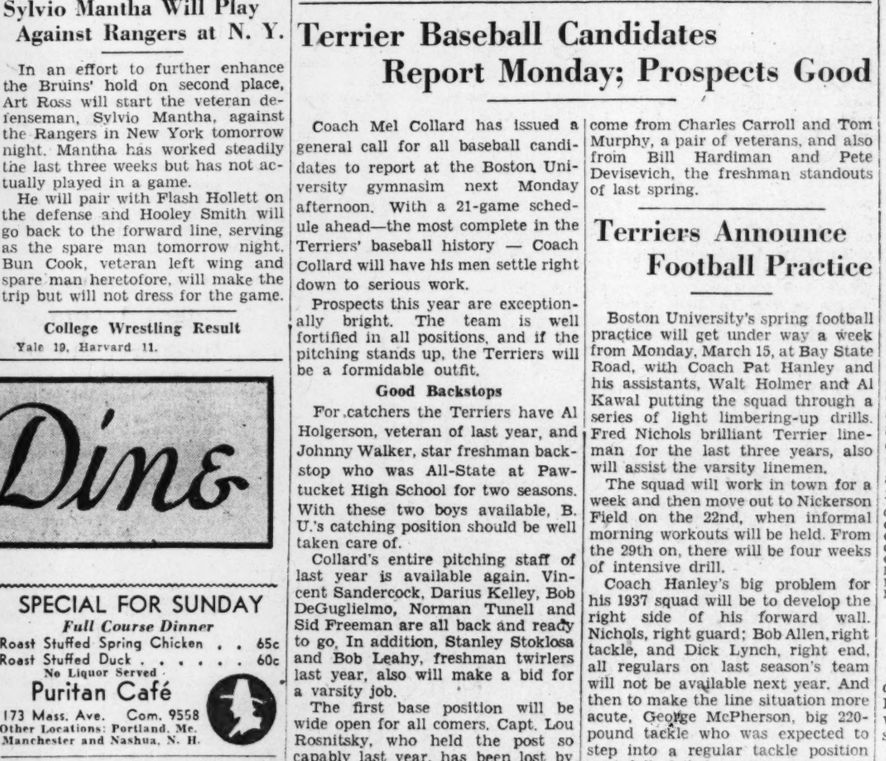
Tilden won his first national title with Mary K. Browne, in mixed doubles in 1913, when the greatest stars of other sports were Walter Hagen, Babe Ruth, and Bobby Jones. All these are gone from the headlines, but the Philadelphian still remains, a monument to the game. He has just concluded a long tour, yet is now contemplating an extended tour of Europe, after having covered the Orient with H. Ellsworth Vines, last winter.

Perry, his opponent in the coming exhibition, was four years old when Tilden won his first championship. G. E. T.

Rivals Battle on Garden Ice Tonight

Yale's First Line

Upper—(Left to Right) Clinton Childs, Right Wing; Capt. William Moore, Center, and Daniel Badger, Left Wing



Lower—By a Staff Photographer

Harvard Defensemen

Trafford Hicks (Left) and Russ Allen

Sylvio Mantha Will Play Against Rangers at N. Y.

In an effort to further enhance the Bruins' hold on second place, Art Ross will start the veteran defenseman, Sylvio Mantha, against the Rangers in New York tomorrow night. Mantha has worked steadily the last three weeks but has not actually played in a game.

He will pair with Flash Hollett on the defense and Hooley Smith will go back to the forward line, serving as the spare man tomorrow night. Bun Cook, veteran left wing and spare man heretofore, will make the trip but will not dress for the game.

College Wrestling Result

Yale 19, Harvard 11.

Terrier Baseball Candidates Report Monday; Prospects Good

Coach Mel Collard has issued a general call for all baseball candidates to report at the Boston University gymnasim next Monday afternoon. With a 21-game schedule ahead—the most complete in the Terriers' baseball history — Coach Collard will have his men settle right down to serious work.

Prospects this year are exceptionally bright. The team is well fortified in all positions, and if the pitching stands up, the Terriers will be a formidable outfit.

Good Backstops

For catchers the Terriers have Al Holgerson, veteran of last year, and Johnny Walker, star freshman backstop who was All-State at Pawtucket High School for two seasons. With these two boys available, B. U.'s catching position should be well taken care of.

Collard's entire pitching staff of last year is available again. Vincent Sandercock, Darius Kelley, Bob DeGuglielmo, Norman Tunell and Sid Freeman are all back and ready to go. In addition, Stanley Stoklosa and Bob Leahy, freshman twirlers last year, also will make a bid for a varsity job.

The first base position will be wide open for all comers. Capt. Lou Rosnitsky, who held the post so capably last year, has been lost by graduation. He will coach freshman baseball in the spring. At present, there are four candidates who appear to be outstanding in the fight for the job. Paul Hendrick, freshman star of two years ago who was ineligible last year, is now back in good standing and will make a determined bid for the position. He will have Felix Dixon, Harry Cleverly and Paul Fairfield, all football stars, as opponents. This will be Cleverly's first attempt at playing baseball for the Terriers, but he has had considerable experience in club and prep school teams.

George Bader, the Terrier hard-hitting sophomore second baseman last year, appears to have the inside track for his old position; although Nate Leppo, who was on the squad last season, will attempt to oust him. There is also Chubby Chandler, utility infielder last year, who is out to gain either the regular second base or shortstop job.

Brilliant Outfield

Carmelo Saladino, first-string shortstop for the past two years, had a fight on his hands to withstand the challenges of Chandler and Sol Nechtem. Chandler rated almost on a par with Saladino last year but lacked the experience, while Nechtem, as a freshman last season, showed promise as an infielder. If he is able to hit varsity pitching, he will be a hard man to keep out of the line-up.

Bob Gibson undoubtedly will keep his old position at third base. Gibson led the club in hitting last season. Ray Maddocks and Jack Sieve will give Gibson a merry run, however.

In the outfield, that brilliant trio of last year—Capt. Rodney Morin, Bob Richmond and Harold Glaser—will be out to retain their jobs. All three boys took the positions away from veterans last year and they all turned in creditable batting averages of .300. Opposition will come from Charles Carroll and Tom Murphy, a pair of veterans, and also from Bill Hardiman and Pete Devisevich, the freshman standouts of last spring.

Terriers Announce Football Practice

Boston University's spring football practice will get under way a week from Monday, March 15, at Bay State Road, with Coach Pat Hanley and his assistants, Walt Holmer and Al Kawal putting the squad through a series of light limbering-up drills. Fred Nichols brilliant Terrier lineman for the last three years, also will assist the varsity linemen.

The squad will work in town for a week and then move out to Nickerson Field on the 22nd, when informal morning workouts will be held. From the 29th on, there will be four weeks of intensive drill.

Coach Hanley's big problem for his 1937 squad will be to develop the right side of his forward wall. Nichols, right guard; Bob Allen, right tackle, and Dick Lynch, right end, all regulars on last season's team will not be available next year. And then to make the line situation more acute, George McPherson, big 220-pound tackle who was expected to step into a regular tackle position next fall, failed to make the grade academically and has left school.

Several of the football men will be engaged in baseball and track this spring, but with both sports holding practice at Nickerson Field, they will devote part of their time to football practice. Hanley expects 35 to 40 boys to be on hand for the spring sessions.

The schedule next year has very few soft spots, and as a result the popular Terrier mentor realizes that he must put on a comprehensive spring drill. The men expected to report are:

Ends—Al Holgerson, Harold Canavan, Bill Fitzgerald, Vinnie Suhr, Gardner Goldsmith, Hal Thompson, Bill Olson, Dale Grimes, Harry Fienman, John Mullane, Costa Chalapatos, Ed Marukelli, Frank Kowalski.

Guards—Max Miller, Bob Aldrich, Fred Bailey, Paul Sullivan, Hank Calagione, Leo Maghakian, Veto Neviackas, Ken Anderson, John Anderson, Walter Townsend, Roger MacArthur, Art Penardi, Ray Pinkham, John Molloy, Red Elliot.

Centers—John Walker, Paul Fairfield, Ray Needham, Norman Alpert, Charles Dolan, Jim White.

Tackles — Felix Dixon, Roland Bernard, Gene Muriaty, Joe Bulger, Ralph Hudson, Eugene Swenson, Joe Giannotti, Cleary Haskell, Ed Lippa, Morton Weiner.

Quarterbacks — Earle Crompton, Don Livingston, Ray Wilkins.

Halkbacks — Capt. Leon Spivack, Ed Graham, John Lisiak, Ken Phelan, Ado Commito, Bob Colburn, Saul Nechtem, Louis Blazynski, Henry McMullen, Jack Rotman, John Connolly, Ike Sheehan, Larche Miller, Phil Provost.

Fullbacks—Gary Famiglietti, Russ Lawry, George Ratcliffe, Ed Richardson.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Pittsburgh 3, New York 3.

Harvard to Offer Two Football Season Tickets

The Harvard Athletic Association will expand its football season ticket plan next fall, and will offer two season football tickets admitting to all home games except that played with Yale.

Expanding the plan tried for the first time a year ago of selling a designated seat on the season ticket book, the Athletic Association will sell a ticket priced at $8.80 and another priced at $5.50. In the case of the $8.80 ticket there will be a saving of $3.30 and in the case of the $5.50 ticket, a saving of $1.65. The five games which will be on the season ticket plan are Springfield, Oct. 2; Brown, 9, Dartmouth, 23; Army, Nov. 6, and Davidson, 13.

The $8.80 season ticket book will be sold to Harvard men for seats on the Harvard side of the field, beginning with Section 30 (on the 30-yard line), and continuing through Sections 29, 28, 27, etc. A similar ticket will be sold on the visiting side of the field, beginning with Section 8 (the 30-yard line), and continuing through Sections 9, 10, 11, etc. These will be available to non-Harvard men, who may obtain application blanks for season tickets at the Harvard Athletic Association.

The $5.50 season ticket will be sold for designated seats in sections 38, 39, 40, etc., and as in the case of the $8.80 ticket, will cover the five games. The Princeton and Navy games will be played away from Boston.

Applications for these football tickets will be sent out with the spring sport notices and spring applications about April 1. They will be returnable immediately and will be filed and seat locations allotted in order of receipt. A deposit of $5 will be required on the $8.80 book and a deposit of $3 on the $5.50 book. Tickets will be ready for distribution on Sept. 1 and they must be paid for by Sept. 15, after which date the association reserves the right to reassign them. The 1937 Harvard football schedule and prices of tickets are as follows:

Oct.	2 Springfield at Stadium	$1.10
Oct.	9 Brown at Stadium	2.20-1.10
Oct.	16 Navy at Baltimore	3.30-1.65
Oct.	23 Dartmouth at Stadium	3.30-1.65
Oct.	30 Princeton at Princeton	3.30-1.65
Nov.	6 Army at Stadium	3.30-2.20
Nov.	13 Davidson at Stadium	2.20-1.10
Nov.	20 Yale at Stadium	3.85

All-Star Selection

Following is the third of a Canadian Press series of National Hockey League all-star selections by hockey writers in N. H. L. cities. A consensus will be prepared later.

By E. W. Ferguson

Montreal Herald

First Team	Position	Alternate T.
Smith (Det.)	g	Kerr (Rang.)
Goodfellow (Det.)	r.d.	Seibert (Chicago)
Siebert (Canadiens)	l.d.	L. Conacher (Mar.)
Barry (Detroit)	center	Apps (Toronto
Aurie (Det.)	r.w.	Gagnon (Can.)
Jackson (Tor.)	l.w.	Schriner (Amer.)
Hart (Can.)	coach	Patrick (Rang.)

Cantabs in Time Trial

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—Cambridge, training for the annual boat race with Oxford on the Thames March 24, today rowed a full-course trial from Mortlake to Putney, the opposite direction to that which the race will be rowed, in 18m. 45s.

The Light Blues' time was almost three quarters of a minute faster than their Oxford rivals' first time trial earlier in the week when the dark blues were clocked in 19m. 28s. But the Cantabs had the advantage of more favorable water and weather conditions.

Kelley Honored

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—Yale's Larry Kelley, who plans to return to Peddie School, Hightstown, N. J., as a teacher next fall, was honored by other alumni of the school at a dinner last night. Kelley received the John D. Plant Cup, a new trophy which is to be awarded each year to the Peddie alumnus still in college who, during the year has done the most outstanding work in college athletics.

Chivers Wins Ski Event

BANFF, Alta., March 6 (AP)—Howard Chivers of Dartmouth College won the 18-kilometer cross-country ski race, which opened the Dominion Amateur Ski Association championships yesterday. Chivers traversed the course in 1h. 23m. 8 4-5s. Sverre Kolterud of Norway was second, only 23 seconds behind, and Walter Prager, Switzerland, third.

Climax Hockey Game Sees Harvard Favored Tonight

By Web Marce

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard and Yale clash in ice hockey at the Boston Garden tonight in the second game of the thirty-seventh series between the two. The Crimson holds the distinct advantage of having won the first contest, 8 to 5, and playing on home ice. Only traces of overconfidence upon the part of Harvard leave an opening for Yale to triumph and such a triumph would be decidedly in the nature of an upset.

Few Crimson hockey teams have entered this series with a more formidable background. Coach Joe Stubbs assembled a team this year which has gone through 15 games with only one defeat, that administered by the powerful McGill University of Montreal. Harvard is the Quadrangular League champion and runnerup to McGill in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League.

Harvard and Yale began their lengthy hockey history in New York, back in 1909, and the series has been continued every year except 1918, when most college athletic activities were suspended due to World War conditions. In the more recent history of the series the two teams have shared honors equally.

Have Divided Since 1930

Beginning with 1930, Harvard has won three times, Yale three times and in 1932 the two teams ended in a tie, 1 to 1 and 4 to 4. Harvard won in 1930, 1933 and 1936, while the Eli outscored the Crimson in 1931, 1934 and 1935. An interesting side feature of tonight's game is the appearance of young Traff Hicks on the Crimson defense. Young Hicks is the son of the famous Traff Hicks, who starred for Harvard hockey in 1909 and 1910. In 1909 Hicks scored two of the five goals against the Eli and in 1910 he turned in the "hat trick" by scoring all three of Harvard's goals to whip the traditional rival, 3—0.

Apart from the possibility of Harvard overconfidence, the Eli banks on the goaltending of Bill Bundy, sophomore. Last Saturday Dick Pearce started for Yale and Harvard pumped five goals by him. Bundy relieved Pearce starting the second period and held the Harvard scorers to three goals during the remaining two sessions.

"Ford Outstanding Player"

Yale's first forward line of Capt. Bill Moore at center, Clinton Childs at right wing and Dan Badger at left wing, provide the best scoring threat. The defensemen of Yale, Bill Platt and Smith Jackson, will be called upon for heavy duty against Harvard, probably playing 40 or 50 minutes of the game.

Since the game with Yale last week, in which Harvard established a 5-0 lead in the first period and then became careless, winding up with an 8-5 victory, Coach Joe Stubbs has ordered lengthy, serious workouts this week. To match the starting team of Yale, Harvard has three good forward lines, two defense combinations and two goalies.

Capt. George Ford, outstanding star of the Quadrangular League, will start at center. He will be flanked by Austie Harding and Louis Carr. To relieve, Harvard has two sets of forwards who, at times, have shone in equal brilliance with the first line. George Roberts, Johnny Mechem and Ned Cutter comprise the second line and a clever third line of Joe Patrick, Ralph Pope and Win Jameson is gaining fame.

Russ Allen, Harvard football captain-elect, and Traff Hicks make up the heavy-hitting Harvard defense pair, with Leo Ecker, another football star, and Gene Emerson, the relief pair. George Mahoney and Norton Kidder have alternated in goal, with Mahoney the probable selection to star tonight.

A near capacity attendance is expected from the advance sale and widespread interest.

Harvard Athletes Have Busy Day

Harvard winter sports teams are competing in 12 contests today, the feature of the week-end competition being the three hockey games played with Yale. The outstanding event will be the varsity hockey game with Yale, the second game of their thirty-seventh annual series. The varsity game will be played at the Boston Garden at 8:30 p. m.

The varsity polo team will meet Yale at the Commonwealth Armory at 8:30, the varsity and freshman basketball teams meet Brown at the Harvard Indoor Building and the freshman fencing team will meet Worcester Academy in the fencing room in the Indoor Building.

There will be five contests away from Cambridge, the varsity swimming team meeting Navy at Annapolis in its last meet before the climax competition of the season which will be with Yale in the Harvard swimming pool next Saturday night at which time Harvard and Yale also will meet in basketball. The freshman swimming team will meet Dartmouth at Hanover, the varsity and freshman track teams will compete in the A. A. U. championships at Providence, and the freshman polo team will meet Avon at Hartford. The varsity fencing team will compete in the Pentagonal Meet at New Haven.

Amusements

BOSTON

SENSATIONAL!
3 years to make! It cost a fortune! More stirring even than the great Pearl Buck novel! Spectacle and drama beyond your wildest dreams! Thousands in its magnificent cast!
THE GOOD EARTH
PAUL MUNI · LUISE RAINER

An M-G-M picture directed by Sidney Franklin with WALTER CONNOLLY, Tilly Losch, Charley Grapewin and Jessie Ralph. Adapted for the stage by Owen and Donald Davis.

COLONIAL

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8th

Seats Now Selling

KEITH MEMORIAL TWO BIG HITS!

— PLUS —

VICTOR MOORE HELEN BRODERICK

"We're on the Jury"

Copley—Tom'w Eve., 8:15 — COM. 1776

Federal Music Project

State Symphony Orchestra

ALEXANDER THIEDE, Conductor

GUY MAIER

PIANIST

25c—All Seats—25c

Works Progress Administration

SOUTH STATION IN THE STATION

TRAVEL TO MEXICO · POPEYE CALIFORNIA · HALL JOHNSON CHOIR · HARPOONING WHALES ·

2 HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS · 3 NEWSREELS

Shubert—beg. Mon., Mar. 8 1 Wk. Only

WALTER HAMPDEN

in HENRIK IBSEN'S GREAT COMEDY

An Enemy of the People

SEATS NOW: Eves.: 55c to $2.75, Wed. and Sat. Mats.: 55c to $2.20, tax included

EXETER ST. THEATRE

Showing through next Wednesday

GEORGE ARLISS and RENE RAY

"MAN OF AFFAIRS"

BURGESS MEREDITH and MARGO

"WINTERSET"

CONTINUOUS 2 to 11 P. M.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

METROPOLITAN OPERA

From the Metropolitan Opera Hpuse, New York

Thursday, April 1

REPERTOIRE

April 1—Tristan und Isolde (Sold Out)
" 2—Le Coq D'or and Pagliacci (Sold Out)
Mat.—" 3—Das Rheingold
" 3—Il Trovatore
" 5—Die Walkuere (Sold Out)
" 6—La Traviata
" 7—Siegfried (Sold Out)
Mat.—" 8—Les Contes D'Hoffmann
" 8—Lucia Di Lammermoor
" 9—Goetterdaemmerung (Sold Out)
Mat.—" 10—Haensel und Gretel and Cavalleria Rusticana
" 10—Faust

(Goetterdaemmerung and Siegfried will begin at 7:30)

Remaining Tickets on Sale March 8 to 18

Thorndike Bldg., 234 Boylston St., (Knabe Piano Used Exclusively)

MAJESTIC—5 Days Only

Opening Tues. Eve., March 16

Federal Music Project

GRAND OPERA

"CARMEN" AND "THE BLIND GIRL" OF JERUSALEM"

Eves.: Orch. and Boxes, $1.10; Bal., 85c, 55c, 25c. Wed. and Sat. Mats.: Boxes, 85c; Orch. and Bal., 55c, 25c; tax included.

BOX OFFICE OPENS MONDAY

Works Progress Administration

STATE LOEWS ORPHEUM

SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS

2—Columbia Hits—2

Grace Moore "When You're In Love"

Also: "Counterfeit Lady"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Community Playhouse

WELLESLEY HILLS

2:30 and 8:15 Tel. WEL. 0047

Week of Mar. 1 All Seats Reserved

NORMA LESLIE

SHEARER HOWARD

John Barrymore—Edna May Oliver in William Shakespeare's

Romeo and Juliet

First Engagement Following Boston's Premiere

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. Presents

William Gaxton : : Kitty Carlisle

in ERIK CHARELL'S

WHITE HORSE INN

International Musical Comedy Success

CENTER Theater, 49th St. and 6 Ave., New York City

Eves. 8:30—55c to $3.30

Mat. Wed. 55c to $2.20 and Sat. 55c to $2.75

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Where Fine Food and a Friendly Atmosphere Hold Sway

Here's where you'll find relief from the noisy crowd, and enjoy the privacy of a quiet, sophisticated atmosphere. Our chef is famous for his utterly delectable dishes.

Cafe de Paris

165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BOSTON

299 HARVARD ST., BROOKLINE

Brittany COFFEE SHOP

SUNDAY DINNER 12:30-2 SUPPER 6-8

222 Newbury St., Near Exeter St.

FRAMINGHAM CR., MASS.

OPEN ALL YEAR

Dine delightfully in a colonial atmosphere

Seiler's 1812 House

Framingham Centre on the Worcester Highway Route 9

WHEN YOU GO OUT FOR DINNER

. . . Restaurant advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to serve you with satisfying meals.

SMÖRGASBORD AT THE VIKING

Continental Style of Dining

American Menu also

442 STUART STREET

The Nantucket

Serving tasty, homelike foods in a truly pleasant atmosphere. Luncheons and Dinners at moderate prices. Waffles an everyday supper attraction.

Special Sunday Dinner, 12-3 P. M.

55 FALMOUTH STREET

Near The Christian Science Pub. Society

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Formal or Informal

Whichever your mode of dress, you will feel at home in this atmosphere of quiet charm.

LUNCHEON Noon to 2:30 DINNER 6 to 8:30

Longwood Towers

20 CHAPEL ST., BROOKLINE

HOWARD JOHNSON'S

Open Nights Until 1 A. M. ON THE WORCESTER TURNPIKE

FULL COURSE DINNER

50c - 75c - $1.00

Served from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 8 P. M.

1262 BOYLSTON STREET CHESTNUT HILL

Near Hammond Street

READING, PENNA.

CRYSTAL Restaurant

537-545 PENN STREET

For 25 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat.

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAY

Full Course Dinner

Roast Stuffed Spring Chicken . . 65c

Roast Stuffed Duck 60c

No Liquor Served

Puritan Café

173 Mass. Ave. Com. 9558

Other Locations: Portland, Me. Manchester and Nashua, N. H.

The EXCELLENT LUNCH

305 Huntington Ave., opp. Y.M.C.A.

the food is as good as our name implies

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Jane Dawes

145 West 55th Street

LUNCHEON 50c. — 75c.

DINNER $1.00 — $1.25

ATLANTA, GA.

The Tavern

The South's Most Unique and Charmin' Tea Room

Open 6:30 A. M. to 9 P. M. including Sunday

82 PEACHTREE, at Ponce de Leon

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA

THE GRAND

85 HINDLEY STREET

BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER

Also Excellent Board and Residence

BRISBANE, AUST.

ROWES Restaurant and Banquet Hall

Edward Street BRISBANE

SEATING 400 GUESTS

Business and Industry

Consumer Purchasing in Week at Highest Level for the Year

Commerce and Finance

Rail Equipment Trust Financing Pace More Rapid

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Factors that contribute to the business cycle in the capital goods industries appear conspicuously in the current very active offering of railroad equipment trust certificates in the New York money market. A long-accumulating surplus of available loan funds and a long-accumulating deficit of satisfactory rolling stock have combined to produce a notable expansion in the volume of offerings of this peculiar type of credit instrument. Current predictions are that at least $300,000,000 of this type of obligation will be sold this year.

The impending return of the railroads to the equipment market has been plainly visible for some time, and has been very sharply reflected in the shares of the leading railroad equipment companies in the last three months. In the 1920's the railroads bought equipment at the rate of roughly 1000 locomotives, 2000 passenger cars, and 100,000 freight cars a year. At $100,000 per locomotive, $50,000 per passenger car, and $2500 per freight car, this made a rough total of about $500,000,000 a year. During hard times, however, these purchases fell off to almost nil.

Equipment Buying Revives

Orders in recent years have been as follows:

	Locomotives	Passenger Cars	Freight Cars
1928	603	1,930	51,200
1929	1212	2,303	111,218
1930	446	667	46,360
1931	176	11	10,880
1932	12	39	1,968
1933	42	6	1,685
1934	183	388	24,611
1935	83	63	18,700
1936	333	300	65,000

Predictions of a revival in equipment buying have been coming along for years, but last fall the handwriting appeared on the wall when actual pinches and shortages of cars began to appear at the October annual traffic peak. The freight car statistics indicated that the steady decline of freight cars on line had brought the total down to the point where the available reserve was absorbed by the traffic and either bad order cars had to be made serviceable or new cars had to be built. Meantime the sharp revival in passenger traffic following the fare reduction to 2 cents a mile in the East, plus the obvious drawing power of the new streamlined trains, made new passenger equipment necessary, and the reviving earnings of the rails encouraged them to invest in the economies of new motive power. Estimates in September that full 1936 locomotive orders would reach 300 units had to be increased 50 per cent by December, and later in the year New York Central in one bite ordered 100 locomotives. The grand total of locomotives of all kinds ordered in 1936, including steam, electric and internal-combustion, for export as well as domestic use, was 556 against 125 in 1935 and 199 in 1934.

Heavy Unfilled Orders

On Jan. 1 the equipment makers had unfilled orders on hand for 25,592 freight cars, against only 12,805 a year previous. As of Feb. 1 of this year, the Association of American Railroads reported that there were 36,036 freight cars on order, the largest for a Feb. 1 since 1926, and 362 new steam locomotives.

The extraordinarily low rates in the money market have encouraged the rails to finance these purchases by borrowing even where their cash position would justify outright purchase. The Atchison, for example, recently broke a long-established precedent and floated an issue equipment trusts, despite its habit of buying new equipment out of plowed-in earnings. The Chesapeake & Ohio recently sold an issue of which the first maturity, due in a year, yielded only 0.75 per cent and the final maturity, due in 10 years, yielded only 2.40 per cent, which compares with the current yield of 2.17 per cent on U. S. Treasury 4¼s, callable in 1947.

Two current influences are likely to accelerate the volume of equipment trust offerings—the ebb tide in bond prices and the flood tide in commodity prices and wages. Already the yield on equipment trust offerings has risen slightly from the first of the year like the yield on Treasuries, corporation bonds, municipals, etc. Roads are already hurrying to get their offerings in under the tape.

As far the costs of equipment, the roads are notoriously poor buyers, being habitually strapped for money when equipment is cheap and "in the money" only when prices are at the top. Last fall a road asked for locomotive bids and found them 40 per cent higher than in 1932. Steel rails were marked up last fall to $39 from the $36.376 price forced on steel makers by the Administration in the fall of 1933, but equipment prices are bound to show a much sharper response to the current upward trend than steel rails.

Insurance Concerns Buyers

One of the surprises of the recent equipment trust market has been the direct purchase by insurance companies of entire equipment trust offerings in one gulp. The Prudential Life took the Atchison offering of $13,000,000 in sealed competitive bidding, and two smaller offerings of railroad subsidiaries of the Steel Corporation have been similarly taken. Curiously, the Prudential found after the bids were published that it could have bought the issue from the next highest bidder, together with markup, for a trifle less than it bid. On the other hand it is pointed out that when an insurance company thus takes a complete issue, there is no public offering and so the costs of registration under the Securities Act of 1933 are avoided.

Contrast between the present equipment trust market and that of four and five years ago is sharp. In 1933 the roads were practically unable to market such few offerings as they felt able to swing. The Public Works Administration bought nearly $200,000,000 of these offerings. Some were later bought back by the railroads but the bulk were eventually sold to the R. F. C., which in turn has marketed about half of them at a handsome profit to itself. These issues carried a coupon rate of 4 per cent against the present 2's and 2½'s.

Equipment trust credit received a blow last year when the Florida East Coast receiver notified the trustees of a block of about $1,000,000 of equipment trust certificates that he could no longer use the rolling stock on which the mortgage was based, and requested that it be taken away. Since this could not be done, the rolling security was put up at auction and knocked down at around $350,000. The market for these issues has, however, apparently not suffered from the loss of prestige that might have been expected.

A year earlier, the 1935 revision of Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, relating to railroads, substantially improved the position of equipment trusts in reorganizations.

Week's Auto Output Highest Since 1929

By the Associated Press

Detroit

Cram's Reports, Inc., estimated that automobile production for the current week would total 126,975 units, compared with 111,915 cars and trucks turned out last week and 91,705 in the corresponding week of 1936.

Ward's Automotive reports placed this week's assemblies at 127,134 cars and trucks, which it terms the highest level for any week since 1929. Last week it estimated output at 115,360 units for the same week a year ago it placed assemblies at 88,217 cars and trucks.

Governmental Social Welfare Costs Rise 200 P. C. Since War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The increasing costs of social security are seen in the advance in governmental expenditures under the heading of social welfare to a total of $5,000,000,000, a gain of 200 per cent since the World War, according to a study in The Index published by the New York Trust Company.

This figure which includes expenditures by local governments represented 36 per cent of the cost of all government in 1934 and 10 per cent of the national income. The bank estimates that the increasing costs of the social security program may bring the over-all total of social welfare expenditures to $7,000,000,000 within the next 10 years, equal to almost half of governmental costs in 1934 and 14 per cent of the national income for that year.

"Such expansion of social services is not peculiar to the United States," The Index says. "For Great Britain has a fully developed social security program which has grown up gradually since the World War, including not only such accepted activities as education, poor relief and general welfare work, but unemployment insurance and old-age pensions. How far Great Britain has actually gone along this path is perhaps most graphically illustrated by the salient fact that approximately 13 per cent of the national income is expended in social services which constitute a permanent feature of governmental activity."

SEC Reveals Sales Of Executives' Stock

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—A Securities Commission report of stock transactions for January showed today Alfred P. Sloan, General Motors president, sold 12,873 shares of the corporation's common stock during the month.

He retained ownership of 11,806 shares, and listed indirect ownership of 732,641 shares.

Donaldson Brown sold 11,667 shares during the month, reducing his holdings to 6258 and retaining indirect holdings of 225,137.

Sales by other officials of the corporation included 1228 shares by John Lee Pratt; 1000 by George Whitney; 995 by R. H. Grant; 900 by John T. Smith, and 465 by Albert Bradley. Irenee du Pont disposed of 3033 under an optional agreement which reduced his holdings to 15,954 shares.

Arde Bulova sold 16,300 shares of Bulova Watch Company common in December, the report showed, while he acquired 2600 shares the next month in exchange for convertible preferred stock. He retained 95,060 common shares at the month end.

Seaboard Air Line Issue Payment Ordered by Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Holders of $1,500,000 of Seaboard Air Line Railway receiver's certificates will be paid in cash April 1 for their holdings under a court order granted by Federal District Judge Luther B. Way.

Co-receivers, L. R. Powell Jr. and Henry W. Anderson revealed in their petition for the retirement that they had on hand on Feb. 23, $7,580,306, which was partly offset by outstanding vouchers for $504,444 and an estimated $1,535,000 required for liability under the Railroad Retirement Act, the Social Security Act and deductions from employees.

The certificates, part of an original $4,470,000 issue, were accorded special treatment by the court because they were issued to take up obligations previously sold for cash. Owners to be paid nearly three years in advance of maturity of the paper, Feb. 1, 1940, were drawn by lot.

Retail Business Up 15 to 25 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail consumers were in a responsive buying mood during the past week, releasing in nearly all departments the full force of their accumulated requirements, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Under the spell of attractive offerings and auspicious weather, continues the report, consumers started spring buying in earnest sending sales to a new high for the year.

Easter Buying Heavy

"Women's and children's Easter apparel crowded into the foreground, led by coats, suits, dresses, millinery, shoes and fur capes and neckpieces," the survey said. "Sales of men's suits and topcoats increased, despite the mark-ups. The upward movement carried with it groceries, dry goods, electrical appliances, jewelry, dress accessories, and radios.

"March sales of china, glass, and silverware were well patronized, but not so generously as the house-furnishings promotions. Demand for drugs, toiletries, candies, and gifts was strong. Automobile sales continued to climb.

"Definite indications of the broadening interest in Easter merchandise were evident in the reports from retailers in the key cities, which revealed sales running 6 to 10 per cent ahead of the previous week's. The gain also was widened over the corresponding 1936 week, the estimated volume of retail distribution for the country, as a whole, ranging from 15 to 25 per cent larger.

"As pay rolls increased at mills and factories, New England retail sales were advanced 15 to 22 per cent from a year ago. With Spring buying off to a flying start, the advantage for the East was raised to 14 to 30 per cent over the 1936 comparative.

"The mounting volume of early Easter buying and more flood replacement purchases of staples brought retail sales for the Middle West up 16 to 25 per cent from last year's. Improved farm prices and enlarged returns from hog marketing raised the gain for the Northwest to 15 to 20 per cent.

"In the South some stores increased personnels to handle the rising sales, which topped 1936 by 18 to 25 per cent. Further recovery in the Southwest extended the margin to 15 to 20 per cent. With the shipping trade nearly restored and more industries widening operations, retail sales on the Pacific Coast were 12 to 18 per cent over last year's.

Wholesalers Busy

"Losing but little of the momentum gathered during February, activity in the leading wholesale markets this week was buoyed by the arrival of more buyers and the receipt of heavier reorders. Good prices for farm products were revealed by the more generous commitments of rural merchants, which helped to sustain wholesale volume at 16 to 22 per cent above that for the corresponding 1936 week.

"Many retailers apparently have covered only a portion of their Easter requirements, as the unexpected proportions of last-minute orders have complicated the delivery situation, especially in the apparel division. For some of the popular styles, shipments are unavailable for two to three weeks," the report concluded.

China Best Buyer Of U. S. Airplanes

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—The Commerce Department, reporting total exports of aeronautical products at $23,055,761 last year, said China maintained its position as the best market for American aircraft.

China led in purchases of American planes, engines and aeronautical accessories for the third successive year, sales last year totaling $7,185,556.

The next best customer for United States aircraft was Argentina, with purchases totaling $2,269,914.

Exports to other countries included:

Netherlands, $1,108,335; Netherland Indies, $1,063,509; Japan, $989,100; Mexico, $680,101; France, $675,546. Italy, $631,270; Brazil, $550,992; Germany, $411,252; Russia, $268,725; Spain, $118,871.

Wool Production In 1936 Declines

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimated total wool production last year in this country was 426,527,000 pounds compared with 430,663,000 pounds in 1935, and 428,741,000 pounds for the five-year average of 1930-35.

It is estimated 360,327,000 pounds were shorn wool and 66,200,000 pounds pulled wool last year.

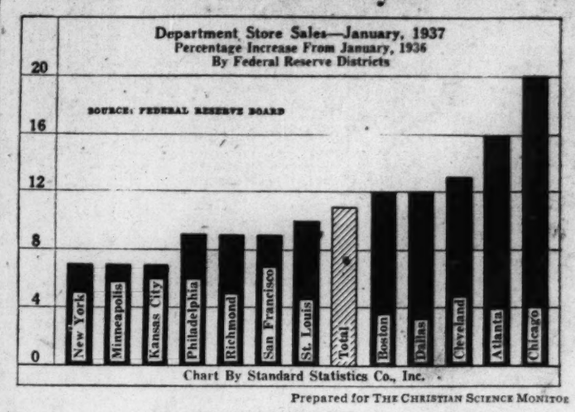
The department said 45,663,000 head of sheep were shorn in 1936 compared with 45,497,000 head in 1935. It is estimated an average of 7.89 pounds of wool was shorn per sheep last year compared with 8.02 pounds in 1935, and the average weight of wool pulled per skin was 3.11 for 1936 compared with 3.21 in 1935.

Money in Use Increases To $49.59 Per Capita

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reported that if all the money in circulation on Feb. 28 were divided evenly every man, woman and child in the United States would have $49.59.

Total circulation was listed at $6,399,309,454. This compared with $6,348,671,241 on Jan. 31, or $49.23 per capita, and $5,845,959,668 or $45.63 per capita, at the end of February last year.

Department Store Sales Gain 11 P. C. in January Over '36



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Department store sales in January were 11 per cent above those of a years earlier. The largest gains were made in Chicago and the smallest in New York City.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

At last we know what to expect. The sowing is disclosed, the reaping left to the future. During the next five years we are to spend our normal £120,000,000 sterling a year on the fighting services, and in addition are to spend between £800,000,000 and £1,000,000,000 in total on rearmament. Of this latter sum, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to borrow up to £400,000,000. And so far as the Government can prevent it, the process is not to involve any change in our cheap-money policy.

The program is staggering. The amount to be borrowed during the next five years will involve an increase in our national debt of about 5 per cent, for which we shall have nothing to show but instruments of destruction plastered over the Empire. This will be according to precedent, since the vast majority of our existing national debt is an inheritance from previous wars.

Huge Rearmament Cost

The annual bill for rearmament, £200,000,000 a year, will be about 5 per cent of our national income. The total expenditure on armament and rearmament during the next five years will be of the order of £1,500,000,000 sterling. The annual bill will be about one quarter of our existing total budget. The improvement in the welfare of our people that could be obtained with this sum, otherwise spent than on arms, defies computation. But except on arms, it wouldn't be spent.

Just what the object of the expenditure will be is not disclosed, in the national interest. So we amuse ourselves by making out imaginary invoices. Five new battleships a year for five years at £7,000,000 apiece; 1000 new mammoth bombers at £100,000 each; a dozen cruisers; thousands of tanks for the army, and millions of rifles, plus machine guns, and enormous stores of munitions for army and navy and airforce; airfields all over England and the Empire.

We have hardly begun to spend the money. Throw in the construction of factories for munition manufacture, purchase of war stocks of foods and raw materials and building of storage capacity to hold them; maybe even erection of a plant to supplement the overstrained capacity of our existing steel industry which just couldn't see the necessity for a modern plant at Jarrow.

The money could be spent so; yet it is against precedent to appropriate money for such purposes in votes for the War office, the Admirality, the Airforce; and the Chancellor has stated that everything will be voted for in this manner. To spend all this money on instruments of war becomes almost a nightmare; yet we are but one country among others all competing in the same manner. It's an Idiot's Delight.

The decision to borrow part of the money needed instead of raising it all out of taxation has been criticized in advance by nearly all our prominent economists, as I have reported in this column on previous occasions. Add to this the reported decision to enforce cheap money, and you have the elements of the inflationary boom feared by the economists. The banks are already experiencing a rising demand for advances to customers, and to satisfy this on a rising scale they must either be provided with more cash by central bank action, or else allow their investments to run off in order to provide funds for the loans.

Would Keep Interest Rate Low

Mr. Keynes deplores the raising of armament revenue by borrowing, but still maintains that the rate of interest must be kept down. Mr. Robertson expresses the more acceptable theory that this would merely feed the fires of inflation. For it would by no means be comparable with maintaining the supply of credit during a deflation. In the latter case the desire of the public is to have liquid resources, and the supply of these from the banking system tends to offset the dangerous effects of cumulation deflation upon the country's economic system. But in a boom, when customers wish not to hold cash balances but to become less liquid by investment in property and industrial production, to increase the supply of bank credit does not oppose but encourages the progress toward disequilibrium.

It may well be that for general social considerations it is desirable that the rate of interest should be kept low; but to abandon the use of interest rates as a weapon, however clumsy, to control boom and depression can be advocated only if other means of exercising restraint have been developed. Whether those instruments have been forged in England or in any other country, is a matter for reasonable doubt. Certainly we have never yet tried to use either bank rate or any other instrument consistently for any such purpose, and it can be claimed that direct controls may be as effective as use of the indirect rate of interest.

May Result in Deflation

But it is also open to doubt whether it is possible for the banking system to keep down the rate of interest by monetary means at the same time that the government is deliberately stimulating a boom. To persist in expanding the credit supply in such conditions may be as fatally consistent as to persist in deflation to the point of absolute liquidity, when all economic activity will have ceased to exist.

Present experience is that gilt-edged prices are falling, yields rising. Figures compiled regularly by the Economist covering new issues for various classes of borrowers suggest that 1935 may have seen the lowest levels of yield. The price of new capital issued by prospectus has been calculated by a weighted average for each year since 1920. For government loans the price fell from 7 per cent in 1920 to 2.19 per cent in 1935, rose to 2.85 per cent in 1936. Price of industrial debentures was 8 per cent in 1920, 3.83 per cent in 1935, 4.17 per cent in 1936. Price of industrial preference capital was 8 per cent in 1920, 5 per cent in 1935 and 1936. The figures suggest that the trend of prices may have reversed in 1935, although the evidence is not conclusive since the loans measured may differ from year to year in length of life, and other conditions.

During 1937 at least there has been a fairly steady downward trend in gilt-edged prices, which has not been accompanied by any switch to industrial shares. The actual announcement of the proposed loan provoked a fall in gilt-edged and a demand for armament shares. The magnitude of the decline in prices is not yet large, and the market seems at present to anticipate a fall of perhaps 5 points over the year. But we have yet to see what expansion in credit is to be made by the banks.

Monetary vs. Industrial

To my mind too much emphasis is being put on monetary factors in current discussion, and not sufficient emphasis on the industrial effects. If it were possible to prevent a boom, keep down interest rates, raise all the money out of taxation, and do everything else our economic advisers suggest, we would still be choosing a certain kind of industrial production for which there will be no future demand if the defense program serves its ostensible purpose of preserving our peace. It is not merely that we might have been richer by producing useful things instead of armaments. There will be an economic crisis when the demand for armaments ceases. And that crisis will be the greater the larger our armament demand and the, faster we propose to satisfy it, since the amount of capital equipment needed must be increased the greater the necessary daily output.

We are preparing a future derelict industry. And although we have assumed that the dangers of boom during construction may be controlled, it is by no means so easy to assume that the dangers of collapse will be offset in the future. For it will then be necessary to embark on a large program of public works, of transfer of labor; a program in fact of the kind intensely disliked in the past by our Chancellor, who prefers at least during depression, the virtue of so called sound finance. But when the sowing costs £1,500,000,000, who thinks about the reaping?

Collins & Aikman Plan Of Refinancing Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Collins & Aikman Corporation have approved recapitalization of the 48,884 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock into a new 5 per cent issue with a conversion feature. The stock will be exchanged on a share-for-share basis.

The new issue is to be convertible into common on the basis of 1 2-3 shares for each preferred share. Annual dividend requirements will be reduced to $244,420 from $342,188.

The company manufactures pile and woolen fabrics in plants at Philadelphia, Bondsville and Chester, Penna., Roxboro, N. C., and Bristol, West Barrington and North Providence, R. I.

Brazilian Traction Net Up

TORONTO (CP)—January net earnings of Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co., Limited, were $1,573,046 compared with $1,310,481 in January, 1936, the company reported. Gross earnings were $464,604 higher at $2,919,982 but operating expenses increased $202,039 to $1,346,936.

Bethlehem Steel Depicts Relations With Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna. — E. G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, has just issued a report depicting and outlining activities of the company in relation to the employee.

"I believe," declared Mr. Grace, "that it is quite as fitting that there should be an annual audit and report on the human factors which make possible these accomplishments, especially as the employees are so directly concerned in the proper conduct and accounting of these activities.

"In our company there is a happy relationship between employees and management which has existed over these many years. We have before us the facts of practical accomplishment. With complete freedom employees, directly and through their representatives, have continuously presented their views, have secured better wage standards, and have achieved economic betterments greater than in many industries."

Among the features of the report which have not been published previously are the following facts:

The plan of vacations with pay for workers in the plant which was inaugurated last year as an experiment generally new in industry, will be continued. The cost of this to the company last year was $1,000,000 and will run considerably higher this year.

The pension disbursements to employees during the past year were approximately $840,000. These funds were paid entirely by the corporation without any contribution by employees. Since the start of the pension plan in 1923 the sum of $8,434,820 has been disbursed.

More than 16,000 employees have been added during the past year and the total in the United States at the end of the year was approximately 86,000.

During 1936 Bethlehem experienced the best safety record in its entire history, the accident rate showing a reduction of 10 per cent from that of the preceding year. Since 1916, when organized safety activities were first begun in the corporation, accidents have declined 79 per cent.

Under the plans of employee representative effective in the different plants there were 722 major cases adjudicated during the year dealing with hours, wages and working conditions, of which 592 were decided in favor of the employees.

The report also includes the announcement, previously published, of the new increase of 10 cents per hour in the base labor rates and the new overtime schedules of time and a half for all work over 40 hours per week, and over 8 hours per day.

Number of Insured Savings Accounts Increase Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation insured 1,357,373 accounts up to $5000 each as of Feb. 15, the corporation reports. This is a gain of 427,262 from the like 1936 date.

Institutions thus protecting the savings of their members grew in 12 months to 1,632 from 1,160. The insured assets increased to $1,217,760,429 from $706,033,234.

Of the individual accounts insured, 711,762 were in 1215 federal savings and loan associations with assets of $717,698,484. The individual accounts numbered 522,789 in 992 federal associations with assets of $428,246,202 a year ago.

Members of state-chartered insured institutions increased to 645,611 from 407,322. The number of such associations advanced to 417 with total assets of $500,061,945, from 168 having $277,787,032 in assets.

Of the 1215 federal savings and loan associations, 636 are new institutions with assets of $116,316,034, as compared with 579 with assets of $19,915,379 in February, 1936. Their individual members increased from 47,853 to 105,674.

The 579 remaining federal institutions, which had converted from state charters, had assets of $601,382,450 and 606,088 individual members, as against 413 such institutions with assets of $408,330,823 and 474,936 a year ago.

Automobile Trailer Industry Is Seen Entering Era of Expansion

NEW YORK (AP)—The automobile trailer, a stripling industry, is believed to be a promising newcomer by those business observers who have examined it critically.

Not so many years ago the trailer was merely something to stare at on city streets.

In the past few years, the habit has taken hold and an industry has sprung up. With it has arisen much ballyhoo and heavily larded estimates of its future.

For example, some have estimated the end of 1937 will see 1,000,000 trailers on the nation's roads. Others have predicted that two more decades will see half of the population touring the nations in this way. Although no accurate statistics are available conservative estimates are much smaller.

Stripping away hope from fact, the New York Trust Company has scanned the outlook and found the "industry, as a whole, faces an era of expansion."

Factors in this judgment are the comparatively low cost, the practice of renting trailers, the development of trailer camps and the public's passion for mobility.

On the other hand growth of the industry may at some point be checked, says the survey.

"Various states and municipal governments are already considering regulations which may well puncture some of the more roseate dreams of trailer enthusiasts," it says.

Furthermore, the number of persons who can afford the time for such travel and the initial expense is limited.

"The comparative freedom of trailers from taxes and regulations cannot be expected to continue long if the number continues to multiply.

"And, finally, trailers are already creating new traffic problems which may lead to measures seriously restricting that freedom of movement which is at present one of their greatest popular assets," the analysis says.

Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.

MONTREAL (CP)—Increase of $287,665 in profits before depreciation and income tax of $480,389 for 1936 compared with $192,725 for the previous year was shown in Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., annual report. After depreciation, income tax and other charges, earnings in 1936 amounted to $116,191 or the equivalent of more than 38 cents per share on common stock.

Radio Apparatus Exports at Peak

Washington

Exports of radio apparatus from the United States established an all-time high record in 1936 when foreign sales of products in this group were valued at $33,938,435 compared with $25,454,734, in 1935, the previous high year, according to the Electrical Division, Department of Commerce.

Exports of loudspeakers registered the most impressive gains in the trade during the year, being valued at $6,365,700 compared with sales abroad during 1935 valued at $459,394, it was stated.

Receiving sets continued to be first-ranking in the export trade in the radio group with sales abroad during 1936 valued at $16,041,243 compared with $15,471,721 in 1935, statistics show.

Commodity Prices At Highest Level Since June, 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.1 per cent during the week ended Feb. 27, according to the United States Department of Labor. The sharp upward movement in prices that has featured recent weeks thus slackened somewhat, the report said.

Although the advance in commodity prices during the week amounted to only 0.1 per cent, the report said, it brought the all-commodity index to 86.1 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest point reached since June, 1930. Wholesale commodity prices are 0.8 per cent above the corresponding week of last month and 7.8 per cent above that of last year.

Rising prices of metals and metal products and building materials accounted for the rise in the general index. Foods, hides and leather products, textile products, and chemicals and drugs declined fractionally. The farm products, fuel and lighting materials, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodity groups remained unchanged at last week's level.

The index for the group, "all commodities other than farm products," reflecting the trend in prices of non-agricultural commodities, rose to 84.9, a new high for the year. It is 1 per cent above a month ago and 5.9 per cent higher than a year ago. Industrial commodity prices, measured by the index for the group of "all commodities other than farm products and processed foods," increased 0.2 per cent, reaching a 6½-year peak. This week's index, 84.4, is 1.4 per cent higher than the index for the week ended Jan. 30 and 6.7 per cent above the week ended Feb. 29, 1936.

Commodity Groups	Feb 27 1937	Feb 20 1937	Feb 29 1936	Mar 2 1935
All commodities	86.1	86.0	79.9	79.6
Farm products	91.4	91.4	78.4	80.9
Foods	86.7	86.9	82.2	82.5
Hides and leather products	103.2	103.6	96.2	86.6
Textile products	76.9	77.0	70.3	69.4
Fuel and lighting materials	77.8	77.8	77.4	73.9
Metals and metal products	92.0	91.1	85.9	85.0
Building materials	93.7	92.8	85.2	84.7
Chemicals and drugs	87.5	87.7	79.7	81.6
Housefurnishings goods	89.4	89.4	82.8	81.9
Miscellaneous	77.2	77.2	68.2	69.9
Raw materials	88.1	88.1	78.6	*
Semimanufactured articles	86.5	85.6	74.8	*
Finished products	85.4	85.3	81.5	*
All commodities other than farm products	84.9	84.8	80.2	79.6
All commodities other than farm products and foods	84.4	84.2	79.1	77.6

*Not computed.

General Electric Net in 1936 $1.52 Share; 97c in '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The General Electric Company preliminary report for the year 1936 shows a net income of $43,947,000, or $1.52 a share, after providing $300,000 estimated surtax on undivided profits. This is compared with $27,843,772, or 97 cents a share in 1935.

A dividend of 40 cents a share for the first quarter of this year was declared by the directors. Total payments in 1936 were $1.70 a share, of which 20 cents was on account of earnings in 1936. An affiliate, the Canadian General Electric Company, declared a dividend of $1.50 on the common compared with $1.25 a share formerly paid quarterly.

Sales Billed Rise

Sales billed, according to preliminary results for 1936, were $268,545,000, compared with $208,733,000 in 1935, an increase of 29 per cent. A few weeks ago the company reported 1936 orders of $296,748,000, which was 37 per cent above orders of $217,362,000 received in 1935.

Cash and marketable securities amounted to $92,030,000, compared with $93,710,000 at the close of 1935, after payment of cash common dividends of about $21,600,000 in December, which included the dividend for the fourth quarter formerly payable in January. Virtually all of the marketable securities mature within five years.

As of Dec. 31, current assets were about $178,625,000, and current liabilities were $29,841,000. At the end of 1935 the corresponding figures were $166,965,000 and $26,266,000, respectively. The company reports there were no preferred stock, funded debt or notes payable outstanding, and no loans to officers or directors of the company. Employees reduced their loans from $57,158 to $36,541, which amount is secured.

After reserves, inventories totaled $60,049,000, compared to $49,951,000 a year ago. Inventories were 22 per cent of shipments billed in 1936, compared to 24 per cent in 1935, and an average of 24 per cent for the preceding 15 years.

Investments' Value Up

At the end of 1936 the gross value of investments was $214,881,000, compared to $188,932,000 a year ago, the increase being due principally to appreciation in market values of securities of an investment character.

Interest and dividends received totaled $13,350,000 and came from affiliated companies and miscellaneous investments, or 6.6 per cent of the average gross value of such investments, compared to $7,537,000, or 4.4 per cent, for 1935.

The sum of $8,621,000 was spent on plant additions. Total cost of plant on Dec. 31 was $182,654,000, compared to $182,873,000 a year before. After deducting depreciation reserves, which were increased by $11,799,000 during the year by charges to income, net value of plant at the end of the year was $32,154,000, against $35,836,000 at Dec. 31, 1935.

At the end of 1936 the general reserve was $18,181,000, against $16,048,000 the year before, the increase representing net profits from sales of securities by General Electric and its affiliates. Earned surplus was $121,484,000, against $120,111,000.

The number of employees averaged 61,781 during 1936, compared to 55,706 in 1935. Total earnings of these employees amounted to $106,784,000, compared to $88,746,000 for 1935, and the average annual earnings of an employee were $1728, compared to $1593 for 1935, a gain of 8.5 per cent.

U. S. May Import More Meat in '37 Than The 571,000,000 Pounds Received in '36

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government meat experts predicted beef imports by the United States this year may exceed the 571,000,000 pounds that came into this country in 1936.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said imports last year were exceeded only by the record years of 1927-29, and consisted chiefly of live cattle from Canada and Mexico and canned beef from South America.

Imports from Canada this year will be controlled by beef prices in this country and supplies in Canada, the bureau said.

Live cattle imports last year numbered 410,000 head, compared to 378,124 in 1935 and an average of 253,000 for the 10 years ending in 1933.

Reduced duty under the Canadian-American trade agreement caused part of the import increases, the bureau said, but added imports would have increased "considerably even if there was no change in duty."

Canned beef imports this year may surpass the peak total of 88,000,000 pounds in 1936, the bureau said. The previous canned beef import record was 80,000,000 in 1929.

Most of this comes from Argentina and Uruguay. The bureau said curtailment of beef sales to England under the new British-Argentine trade agreement, may make a larger amount of canned beef available for shipment to this country.

OBrien Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-8540

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Mar. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 3

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.)	1,800,000
Previous day	2,837,180
1937 vol. to date	123,806,346
1936 vol. to date	142,699,447

Steels and Rails Lead the Market To Higher Ground

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—Buying forces in today's stock market hitched their trailers to steels and rails and rode into new high recovery territory with gains up to 2 or more points.

While leaders extended their advance in heavy dealings, week-end profit selling kept many others in restricted grooves and cut down an assortment for moderate losses.

Blocks of 1000 to 25,000 shares changed hands at the opening and the ticker tape was behind during most of the proceedings. Transfers were around 1,800,000 shares.

Aiding steels was the forecast mill operations in the Youngstown district next week would reach 89 per cent of capacity, a new post-depression peak. Expanding shipments of heavy industry products put the carriers again in the limelight.

Selective upturns appeared in the bond division, although United States Governments once more dipped. Cotton futures exhibited renewed strength and grains improved.

The French franc had another relapse, but sterling about held its own.

Outstanding in the forward share movement were United States Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, American Rolling Mill, Sloss-Sheffield, Crucible, Vanadium, Santa Fe, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Delaware & Hudson, Southern Railway, Union Pacific, American Telephone, Radio, United States Smelting, Howe Sound, Homestake Mining, Texas Corporation, American Can, Allied Chemical, Great Northern Ore, United States Rubber, Goodrich and Macy.

Chrysler fell back and hesitancy was shown by General Motors, International Harvester, Boeing, United Aircraft, Westinghouse, du Pont and Loew's. Utilities were at a standstill.

Bonds idled in light dealings today, prices edging fractionally.

Railroad issues, particularly those selling at discounts, curved upward, while low yield carriers tended to slip a little below the previous closing positions. In the low and medium priced section gains of ½ point or better were scored by Rock Island general 4s, Erie 5s and Southern Railway 4s. New York Central 5s of 2013 also worked higher as did Alleghany 5s of 1949 and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s.

Gains of moderate to major fractions were added by some of the utility liens, notably Abitibi 5s, International Hydro-Electric 6s and American & Foreign Power 5s. Western Union 5s stood about even although the company reported increased 1936 earnings.

The comparatively few industrials to show activity found support at unchanged to slightly higher levels. Steel bonds and issues of companies identified with the automotive industry were buoyant.

United States Governments again presented a depressed appearance as light offerings shoved most of the group a peg or so lower. Setbacks ranged to 3-32 of a point.

Polish issues improved a trifle while Rome 6½s dipped.

Wheat Values Score Moderate Upturns

CHICAGO, March 6 (AP)—With the Liverpool market closing today at a new high price record for the season, Chicago wheat values scored an early moderate upturn. Cables said Great Britain had bought overnight 7000 tons of wheat from Australia.

Opening ⅛-¾up, May 1.35⅝-¾, July 1.17½-⅝, Chicago wheat futures held steady. Corn started unchanged to ½ higher, May 1.07⅞-08, July 1.03-03¼, and then underwent some setback.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

Stocks	30 Indls	15 RR's	15 Utls	60 Stks
Net change	+.2	+.9	+.2	+.4
Saturday	101.5	47.4	50.3	75.0
Previous day	101.3	46.5	50.1	74.6
Month ago	99.2	41.2	52.0	72.8
Year ago	82.3	38.1	49.1	62.9
1937 high	101.5	47.4	54.0	75.0
1937 low	94.1	37.8	50.0	69.1
1936 high	99.3	53.7	53.7	72.8
1936 low	73.4	30.2	43.4	55.7

Movement in Recent Years				
1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

Bonds	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change	A.l.	Unch.	Unch.	d.4
Saturday	97.0	103.9	101.3	*72.7
Previous day	96.9	103.9	101.3	73.1
Month ago	97.8	104.1	102.1	73.6
Year ago	97.6	103.3	102.3	71.9
1937 high	98.2	104.4	103.1	74.7
1937 low	96.9	103.8	101.3	72.8
1936 High	98.2	104.4	103.1	73.0
1936 low	86.9	101.8	99.3	67.6
1932 low	43.8	80.0	64.0	43.2
1928 high	101.1	94.9	102.9	100.5
Saturday (to come)				
	4½	2%	Chi & E Ill	
	13½	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	
	6¾	3½	Chi & N W	
Previous day	111.0	Saturday		111.0
Year ago	111.8	Month ago		111.8
1937 low	110.8	1937 high		113.7
1936 low	110.2	1936 high		113.5
1932 low	86.8	1936 high		104.4

*New low.

Stock Exchange Seat $125,000

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $125,000. The previous transaction was at $119,000, on Feb. 13.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
54¾	53½	Abbott Lab (1.20a)	1	54½	54½	54½	+1
80½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	3	80	79	80	
20½	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	60	21⅞	21	21¾	+1⅛
28⅝	24¼	Adams-Millis (2)	4	26½	26½	26½	
36	32	Addressograph (1)	1	32	32	32	Mar 5
4⅝	3	Advance Rume	3	3½	3½	3½	
80¼	72⅛	Air Reduc (1a)	36	77½	75½	77½	+3
5¼	4	Air-Way El Ap	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15⅜	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	13	15	14½	14½	
5⅜	3⅞	Alleghany	189	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	1	57	57	57	
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	57⅞	57¼	57¾	
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	57¾	57¼	57¾	— ¼
52½	41½	Alleg pr pf	5	51	50	51	+1
43	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	22	43½	42¾	43½	+ ¾
250	225	Al Chem & D (6)	15	254½	252½	253½	+3½
33½	28¼	Allied Mills (½g)	1	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	
21⅝	16¼	Allied Strs (.20g)	78	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ¼
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	5	82½	82½	82½	—1⅜
83½	71½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1⅛a)	20	75	73¾	74⅝	+1⅞
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	37	37	37	+1
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leather	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
48¾	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	41¼	41¼	41¼	Mar 4
114	101	Amerada (2)	7	111	110¼	110¼	Mar 5
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (4e)	17	101	99¾	99¾	+2¾
41¾	31	Am Bk Note (¾g)	5	33¼	33⅛	33¼	+ ¼
80¾	69	Am Brake Sh (2a)	7	76	75½	75¾	+ ¾
121	105⅝	Am Can (4a)	7	109½	108	108	— ½
174	161	Am Canpf (7)	2	160¼	160¼	160¼	— ¾
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	15	69½	69¼	69½	+ ¼
104½	93¼	Am Car & F pf	3	98	98	98	—1
87¾	72	Am Chain & C (1g)	9	89¾	88¼	89¾	+2
131½	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	*2	131½	131½	131½	+2½
105¼	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	100⅞	100⅞	Mar 4
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	6	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
29⅜	26⅜	Am Coml Alc (½e)	3	27½	27	27	
33⅝	29¼	Am Crys Sug (2g)	5	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ¼
13½	8½	Am Encaus Til	3	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
17	13	Am Europ	1	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	Mar 4
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	28	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
58⅞	49	Am & F P $6 pf	2	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅜
68⅞	58⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	3	62½	62	62	—1
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2d pf	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	19	19	19	Mar 5
9¼	6⅛	Am Hide & Lea	12	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
47½	37¼	Am Hi & L pf (3)	1	41	41	41	— ½
52⅜	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
4¼	2½	Am Ice	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
27⅝	17¼	Am Ice pf (½g)	*2	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
16⅞	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	26	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
58⅜	43	Am Loco	3	56¾	56½	56½	+ ½
125	114	Am Loco pf	1	120½	120½	120½	+1½
27⅞	22¾	Am M & Pdy (¼g)	77	28¾	27⅜	28¾	+1⅜
13⅝	11⅜	Am M&Met (.30g)	8	13	12¾	12⅞	
67⅞	50¼	Am Metal	19	68	67¾	68	+ ⅛
129½	124	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb 19
16½	11⅞	Am Pow & Lt	50	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
87¼	72	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	1	72½	72½	72½	— ⅜
72½	61¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	7	62	60⅝	62	+ ¾
29½	24⅞	Am Ra & St S (.60)	39	28	27½	27⅝	
40½	33½	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	269	43	40⅞	42⅞	+2¾
36	32	Am Safe Raz (2)	3	33	33	33	— ⅜
29	23½	Am Seating (2½e)	3	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
98⅞	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1½g)	33	95⅞	95½	95½	+ ¼
154	146¼	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	147	146¼	147	Mar 5
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	3	106½	106½	106½	Mar 5
6	3½	Am Smelt rts wi	376	5⅜	5	5	+ ⅛
67½	63	Am Snuff (3a)	1	63	63	63	—1
73¼	59⅛	Am Stl Fdrs (½gR)	13	68½	67⅞	68½	+ ⅜
26½	24⅞	Am Stores (2)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
56⅞	50	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	50½	50¼	50¼	
143¾	140	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	140½	140½	140½	Mar 5
25⅞	23⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	23½	23¼	23⅛	Mar 5
187	174¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	179¾	178¼	178¼	+ ¾
99	93	Am Tobacco (5)	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ¼
98⅞	94¼	Am Tob B (5)	6	95	94¾	95	
150½	146	Am Tob pf (6)	1	140½	140½	140½	—2½
20¼	16½	Am Type Fdrs	18	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
29½	24⅞	Am W Wks (.20g)	51	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
107	102	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	103	102¾	103	Mar 3
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	5	13¼	13	13⅛	
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	5	77⅝	76	76½	— ½
1¾	1¼	Am Wtg P	22	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Wtg P pf	11	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	28	17	16½	16¾	— ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Mar 5
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	2	67	66	66	—1
67	52⅛	Anaconda (⅛g)	72	66	64¾	65½	— ⅝
97	84	Anacon W & C (½g)	3	95	94⅞	95	Mar 5
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (⅜e)	1	22	21½	21½	+ ¼
37½	30½	Andes Copper	2	32	32	32	
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	Mar 5
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	45	45	45	
110¾	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	2	111	111	111	+ ¼
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	94	13½	12⅞	12⅞	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	5	97	96¾	96¾	—1¼
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	
70	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	7	70	69⅝	70	+ ½
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	8	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ¼
17¾	1⅜	Artloom	12	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	19⅛	Assd Dry Gds	25	24⅝	23¾	23¾	— ⅝
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	7	101	100	101	+1
117	114	Assd DG 2pf (1¾k)	2	117	116	117	Mar 1
57½	50¾	Assd Invest (2a)	1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
106	106	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Mar 3
84¾	69½	Ath T & S F (2e)	49	86½	85¼	86	+1⅜
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	2	103	102¾	103	Mar 5
52½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line (1e)	1	52¾	52⅞	53½	+1½
27¾	25	Atl G & W I (†)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
44	38¾	Atl G&WI 1pf (3e)	1	40½	40½	40½	Feb 25
35⅞	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	18	33⅞	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
116½	112	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	115	114¾	114¾	Mar 3
18⅜	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	19	18½	18¼	18⅜	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	51¾	51½	51½	+ ⅛
85½	72¼	Atlas Powd (¾g)	4	81	80½	81	+1½
18¼	15⅛	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	3	32½	31½	31½	+ ½
8½	7⅛	Aust Nich	19	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	17	8⅝	8⅜	8½	— ⅛

—B—

11¾	8	Baldwin Loc	113	10⅝	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	27	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	3	113½	113	113	+ ¾
120	88½	Baldwin L pf asd	2	113⅝	113½	113⅝	+1⅛
35⅜	20¾	Balt & Ohio	243	36¾	35⅝	36¾	+1⅞
45⅝	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	38	47½	46	47¼	+1⅜
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	44¼	44⅛	44¼	+ ⅛
42½	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	10	40¾	39¾	40	+ ⅛
32	25¾	Barker Bros	2	29½	29½	29½	Mar 5
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	16	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅜
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	13	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	1	27	26	27	— ¼
105⅝	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	Mar 5
111	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
85⅜	84	Belg N R pf (3.34e)	10	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	Feb 9
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	10	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ¼
23¾	21¼	Benef Ind L (.45g)	5	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ¼
104¾	73	Beth Stl (1½e)	102	105¼	104⅜	104⅞	+1⅜
91	87½	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	4	93⅜	93¼	93¼	+ ⅛
129½	125	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	4	127⅞	127	127⅞	
69¾	60	Bigelow-San (½g)	2	61	60	61	
38	33	Black & Deck (½g)	2	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
28½	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.80e)	35	28½	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	22	48¼	47¼	47½	— ⅜
48⅛	41	Bohn Alum (3)	2	46½	46½	46½	
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	16	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	11	79¾	79¼	79½	— ⅛
11	8¼	Boston & Me	2	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
4½	3⅛	Botany C M A	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Br (.60)	21	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
59⅞	51¼	Briggs Mfg (3a)	42	54	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
53½	47⅜	Briggs & Str (3)	4	48	48	48	+ ⅜
47	42½	Bklyn-Man T (2.40)	2	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
8	6¾	Bklyn & Qu T	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Mar 5
38½	33¾	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	4	38⅛	36½	38⅛	Mar 2
53	46⅜	Bklyn-Man T (1g)	16	46¼	46	46⅛	— ⅛
102¼	99½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	101	101	101	—1
52⅜	45⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	4	45½	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
50	47⅜	Brown Shoe (3)	1	49¼	48½	48½	Feb 26
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	8	22	21¾	12	+ ⅛
25¼	20	Bucyrus-Erie	27	24⅜	23⅛	23½	— ¼
14⅜	12½	Budd Mfg	16	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	2	88	88	88	+ ⅛
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	33	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	3	42½	41½	41½	— ¾
65¼	51	Bulova Watch	4	64½	64	64	— ½
53⅜	31⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	11	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
11⅜	7½	Bush Term	6	9¼	9	9	
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	3	32½	31	31	Mar 5
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	9	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
36¼	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	5	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
9¼	5⅜	Butte C & Z (.05e)	19	8¼	8	8	
33	27¾	Byers Co	40	32⅞	31¾	32	+ ⅜
31½	27	Byron Jack (¼g)	6	30½	30⅜	30⅜	

—C—

43¼	42¼	Calif Pack (⅞a)	4	42½	42¼	42¼	— ¼
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	97	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
20½	15¼	Calumet & H (¼g)	38	18½	17½	17¾	— ¼
37¾	32¼	Campbell Wy (1)	2	35⅞	35	35⅜	+ ⅜
32⅞	27½	Can D G Ale	109	33⅝	32½	33⅜	+1
17⅜	14½	Canadian Pac	98	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
61½	57	Cannon Mills (4e)	7	58	57¾	58	Mar 5
18	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Mar 5
8½	7	Carriers & G (.35e)	26	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I) (4e)	3	168	168	168	+ ⅛
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	4	97⅜	96	97⅜	+1⅜
36¾	26¾	Celanese (1½e)	18	34¼	33¾	34½	+ ⅛
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	113	113	113	
47⅜	36½	Celotex	3	47¾	47⅜	47½	+ ⅛
39¼	34	Cent Aguir (1⅛a)	1	34	34	34	— ¼
12⅝	8¾	Cent Fdy	207	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅜
41⅜	37½	Cent RR NJ	3	41	40½	40½	— ½
24¾	17¼	Cent Violeta Sug	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
14½	10½	Century Rib (.10g)	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
84½	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	16	84	83	83	— ¼
23⅜	16¼	Certain-teed	16	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
52⅜	35½	Champ P&P (½g)	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
48	41	Checker Cab	1	43	43	43	Mar 4
68⅛	63¼	Ches & Oh (2.60)	16	68⅛	68¼	68½	
99	99	Ches & O pf (6½)	2	99	99	99	
90½	85	Ches Corp (3)	4	90½	89¾	89¾	— ¼
4¼	2⅝	Chi & E Ill	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	7	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	14	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
19½	11⅜	Chi & N W pf	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Chi Gt West	9	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
17⅜	13⅜	Chi Gt W pf	69	18¼	16⅞	17⅞	+1
32	30½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)		32	31¾	32	Mar 4
2⅜	2	Chi M St P & P	16	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Chi M St P&P pf	36	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
33	23	Chi Pneu T	3	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf	2	65⅝	65	65	
3½	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	3	3¼	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
8½	5¾	C R I & P 6% pf	13	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
10½	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	3	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅜
27½	24	Chi Yell Cab (2)	4	25½	25	25	Mar 5
22¼	19	Chick Cot Oil	3	19½	19	19	— ⅜
15⅞	13¼	Childs Co	4	15½	15	15	—⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	110¾	Chrysler (1⅛g)	51	132¾	130⅝	131	—1⅝
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	3	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	9	City Strs	6	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
38½	32½	Clark Eqp (1.60)	1	36	36	36	+ ⅛
40¾	35	Clev Cra Br (2½e)	3	40½	40	40⅝	+ ⅛
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (⅝g)	1	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ⅛
145	122½	Coca-Cola (2a)	6	145	144	145	Mar 5
57⅝	57	Coca-Cola A (3)		57⅞	57⅝	57⅝	Mar 3
23½	19½	Colgate-Palm (½)	136	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
104½	102¼	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	*1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Mar 4
62¾	56	Coll & Alk (2a)	5	59¼	59	59	— ⅝
50¼	44⅞	Col Fuel & Ir	10	47½	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	17	Colum G&E (.40e)	58	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
108	100¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	54	101⅞	101¾	101⅞	— ⅛
39½	34¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	6	36¾	36	36¾	+ ¾
46½	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	3	45	45	45	
124½	114½	Colum Carb (4a)	9	117	116¼	116¾	+ ¾
69¼	58	Coml Credit (4)	24	60⅜	60⅜	60½	— ⅛
114	101⅞	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	5	104½	104½	104½	Mar 4
80¼	69	Coml Inv Tr (4)	14	69⅝	69¼	69⅝	+ ⅛
160	120½	Coml IT cv pf (4¼)	2	108¼	108	108	Mar 5
21¼	18⅛	Coml Solv (.60a)	75	20	19½	19½	— ¼
4½	3½	Comwlth & Sou	55	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
75⅝	59	Com & Sou pf (3)	2	64	64	64	
19½	13¾	Conde Nast	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
44⅜	36¾	Congolm-N (2)	12	43⅝	43	43⅜	+ ⅜
19¼	17½	Congress Cig (2e)	5	18⅝	18½	18⅝	Feb 24
18⅜	15¼	Consol Cigar	4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
10	8¾	Con Coal	86	11¼	9¾	10⅝	—1⅛
49⅞	41⅛	Con Edis (1½g)	13	43	42¾	43	+ ⅛
108	105	Con Edis pf (5)	9	106¼	106	106¼	Mar 5
5¾	4⅝	Con Film	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	Mar 5
18¾	15⅞	Con Film pf	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	9	13¼	12½	13¼	Mar 5
17¼	15⅜	Con Oil (.80)	38	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
105⅞	105¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	109	109	109	Mar 3
10⅝	7⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Con Text	24	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
32½	20⅝	Containr Cp (1.20)	17	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
37	29¾	Cont Bak A	9	33	32½	32	
5¼	3	Cont Bak B	14	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
109¾	102¾	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	109	109	109	Mar 3
69¾	59⅜	Con Can (3)	11	61¾	61	61	—1
25⅜	20½	Cont Diam F (½g)	8	24½	24	24½	+ ¾
42⅜	39½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	40⅝	40¾	40½	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Cont

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal Issues Easy in Bond Market—Curb Prices Are Firm

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Highest Financing Total for Canada In Last 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Financing by the government, and by provincial and municipal bodies, in the first two months of 1937 amounted to $272,684,192, a slight increase over the like period last year, and the largest total for this period in any of the last five years, according to Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd. Of the 1937 total $265,565,000 was issued for refunding purposes and the balance for new money.

Financing in the month of February this year showed a decrease from 1936 amounting to $76,677,692, against $122,094,476 last year, but was considerably higher than February financing in any of the three years preceding 1936. Of this year's February financing, all of which was placed in the Canadian market, the bulk was made up of two issues of $25,000,000 and $20,000,000, respectively, of Dominion of Canada treasury bills, both for refunding purposes.

It is interesting to note that there was no financing in February for provincial account, while in the municipal field the chief borrowers were as follows: Toronto Harbor Commissioners, $20,456,000 of bonds guaranteed by the City of Toronto, for refunding purposes; City of Montreal, $6,500,000; and Montreal Catholic School Commission, $4,500,000.

Corporate financing for 1937, through Feb. 28, totaled $29,493,300, of which all but $1,531,800 was for refunding purposes, and all of which was sold in Canada. This compares with $36,722,800 in the first two months of 1936 and $7,475,300 in the same period of 1935.

The largest piece of financing this year in this field was on behalf of Price Brothers and comprised $15,000,000 of first mortgage bonds and $4,268,300 of debentures.

French Bourse Is Closed Saturdays Through April

PARIS, March 6 (AP)—The Bourse will be closed today and each Saturday during March and April.

Instructions issued earlier in the week by Finance Minister Auriol extended the previous measure which has kept the Bourse closed the last six Saturdays.

Business Personals

Kidder, Peabody & Co. announce the opening of an office in Hartford, Conn., at 36 Pearl street and the appointment of Joseph R. Proctor, formerly a member of Stevenson, Gregory & Co., as resident manager. Mr. Proctor began his career in the investment business with Blodget & Co. in 1910. From the end of the World War to 1922 he was Connecticut manager for Blodget & Co, and in June of that year was admitted to the firm of Thomson, Fenn & Co., which later became Stevenson, Gregory & Co.

Shields & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, are opening a Boston office at 75 Federal street, under the management of W. David Anderson and B. Davis Crowninshield. The Shields organization, which includes branches in leading cities of this country as well as in London, Amsterdam and Paris, will bring to Boston "Securities Supervision," a department organized over a year ago to augment its service to clients in accordance with the trend of the security business toward a more stable investment basis.

Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., has notified the New York Stock Exchange that at a meeting of the board of directors, Clinton S. Lutkins was elected a director, succeeding the late A. W. Erickson.

Stockholders of Jackson & Curtis Securities Corp. at a recent meeting voted to change the name of the corporation to Fairfield Securities Corp.

Chester B. Blakeman has become a general partner in New York firm of Dobbs & Co.

Donald C. Stanley is with E. H. Simmons & Co. of New York.

Members of the New York Security Dealers Association will tender a testimonial dinner to Oliver J. Troster, retiring president, on Wednesday, March 10, at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, it was announced by Peter Ross, executive secretary of the association. Mr. Troster, a member of the firm of Holt, Rose & Troster, was president of the association for several terms and continues as a member of the board of governors. Frank Dunne, of Dunne & Co., is the association's president for 1937.

George Peabody Gardner Jr., of Boston, has been elected a director of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston. He succeeds Charles Francis Adams Jr., who resigned when he joined the firm of Jackson & Curtis. Mr. Gardner graduated from Harvard in 1910. He served as a director of the Old Colony Trust Company and State Street Trust Company. He is a director of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.; Atlantic Coast Fisheries; trustee, Perkins Institution for the Blind, and member of the board of governors, the Children's Hospital.

Entrance into the New York market of W. C. Pitfield & Co., Ltd., one of the leading Canadian investment dealers, through formation of W. C. Pitfield & Co., Inc., a New York corporation, has been announced. Ward C. Pitfield, president of the Canadian company, is chairman of the New York affiliate. The president of the new company is A. D. Hunt, who will assume active direction of the local offices at 30 Broad Street.

Directors of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company created the office of chairman of the board, to which post they elected J. P. Fife, a director of the company.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	3¾s '40-43 June	106.24	106.24	106.24
1	3¾s '41-43 Mch	107.21	107.21	107.21
10	3s '46-48	106.28	106.28	106.28
3	3s '51-55	106.17	106.17	106.17
6	2¾s '55-60	104.30	104.17	104.17
13	2¾s '45-47	104.29	104.28	104.28
7	2¾s '51-54	103.7	103.6	103.6
1	2¾s '56-59	103.9	103.9	103.9
5	2½s '49-53	101.7	101.7	101.7

Federal Farm Mortgage

90	3s '49	104.29	104.29	104.29

Home Owners' Loan

2	3s A '52	104.13	104.13	104.13
1	2½s '49	102.8	102.8	102.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
6	Alleghany 5s '44	100⅝	100½	100⅝
5	Alleghany 5s '49	94⅜	94⅜	94¼
5	Allied Strs 4½s '51	100¾	100⅝	100¾
14	Am & For P 5s 2030	84	83½	83½
6	Am T&T 5½s '48	113¾	113½	113¾
11	Am T&T 3¼s '66	100	99¾	99¾
42	Am T&T 3¼s '61	100	99¾	99¾
8	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	108⅝	108½	108½
1	Am WW&E 6s '75	109	109	109
6	Am Wri Fxp 6s '47	89¾	89¾	89¾
1	Am Wri P 6s '47 ct	89½	89½	89½
4	Anacond C 4½s '50	106	105¾	106
30	Ang C Nitra 6½ '67	39½	39¼	39¼
13	Arm Del 4s '65	99¼	99	99
27	AT&SF 4s '95	111⅜	111¼	111⅜
7	Arm Del 4s '57	99⅜	99⅛	99¼
2	AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	99¾	99⅝	99¾
4	AT&SF 4s 1909-55	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Atl Knox&Cin 4s '55	107½	107½	107½
1	A C Line 1st 4s '52	113	113	113
3	ACL cit 4s '52	103¾	103½	103½
9	A C Line 4½s '64	96½	96¼	96½
2	A C Line 5s '45	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Atl &Dan 1st 4s '48	57	57	57
12	B&O rfg 6s '95	102¼	102	102
15	B&O 1st 5s '48	113	113	113
12	B&O rfg 5s '95	93¾	93	93½
15	B&O 5s '96 f	93	92½	92⅝
25	B&O cvt 4½s '60	81½	81	81⅞
7	B&O 4s	106¼	106¼	106¾
11	B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	104½	104½	104½
8	B&O 5s SW '50	105¾	105¼	105¾
6	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104¾	104½	104¾
20	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97¼	97	97¼
1	Boston & Me 5s '67	89½	89½	89½
9	Boston & Me 5s '55	90½	90½	90½
5	Bot Con M 6½s '34	39½	39	39
15	Bkly Man T 4½s '60	101⅝	101½	101½
2	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
5	Bur CR&No 5s '34 ct	31	31	31
2	Cal Gas&El 5s '37	102½	102½	102½
4	Cam Sug 5s '42ct	30¼	30	30¼
1	CanSou 5s '62	118	118	118
1	Can Nat Ry4½s'51	111½	111½	111½
1	CanNatRy 4½s'56	112	112	112
2	CanNatRy4½s '57	111½	111	111
2	CanNatRy4¼s'55	113½	113½	113½
4	Can Nat 5s '59Jly	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝
6	CanPac 4s perp	103½	103¼	103½
9	Cen Found 6s '43	95⅛	95	95⅛
12	Cen Found 5s '41	240½	240	240½
63	Cen of Ga 5½s'59	123	119½	123
52	Cen of Ga 5s '59C	22¾	22½	22¾
21	Cen of Ga con 5s'45	22½	22½	22¾
2	Cen Ill E&C 5s '51	36½	35⅝	36½
8	Cen Ill Lt 3½s'66	104	104	104
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	106¾	105⅝	105⅝
1	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	103	103	103
1	Chesap Corp 5s '47	82½	82½	82½
1	C&O 3½s 96D	115	155	155
5	C&O con 5s '39	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	C&O gen 4½s '92	108	108	108
5	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	120	119½	119½
6	Chi&Alt 3s '49	98	98	98
5	CB&Q rfg5s'71A	57¾	57½	57¾
4	CB&Q gen 4s '58	117	116⅜	116⅜
5	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	110½	110½	110½
93	Chi&Ind Ill 5s '51	108¼	108¼	108¼
13	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	46	45½	46
69	Chic Gt West 4s '59	45½	45¼	45½
1	CM&SP 4½ '89 C	50½	50½	50½
37	CM&SP gen 4s '89	68¼	68¼	68¼
41	CM&SP 3½s '89 B	57¼	57¼	57¼
237	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	34¾	34	34¾
224	CMSP&Pac 4½s '2000	12¾	12½	12¾
4	Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	36½	36¼	36½
37	Chi & NY cv 3¾s '49	24¾	24½	24¾
20	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	36¼	35½	36¼
10	Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	36	36	36
19	CRI&P 4½s '52 A	48	48	48
3	CRI&P 4½s '52 A ct	25½	25	25½
2	CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	CRI&P 4s '88	15¼	15¼	15¼
61	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	43	42½	43
1	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ctf	26¼	25½	26¼
1	Ct Hte & SE rf 5s '60	22¼	22¼	22½
15	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	99	99	99
1	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
7	Ch Okl & G 5s '52	104½	104½	104½
20	Cin U Ter 2¾s'71 gtd	40½	40½	40½
6	CCC & StL 5s '63 D	105¾	105¾	105¾
11	CCC & StL 4½s '77	103½	103½	103½
2	CCC & StL gen 4s '93	96⅞	96⅞	96¾
1	Clev El Ill 3¾s '65	103½	103½	103½
2	Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	109½	109½	109½
11	Cl Un Ter 4½s '77 C	113	113	113
5	Col F&I 5s '70	105	105	105
11	Col & So 4½s '80	95¾	95	95¾
5	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	72½	72⅜	72½
14	Colmbia G 5s '61	104	104	103¾
10	Coml Credit 3¼s '51	104¼	104¼	104
10	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	98	98	98
14	Con Coal Del 5s '60	101½	101½	101¼
6	Con Edis 3¼s '46	67½	67	67½
6	Con Edis 3½s '56	105½	105½	105½
1	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	103	103¾	103
23	Con Oil 3½s '51	107½	107½	107½
13	Consum Pow 3½s '70	107½	107½	107½
1	Container Cor 6s '46	102	102⅜	102¼
2	Crane Co 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
2	Cuba RR 7½s '36 ct	100	100	100
4	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	64½	64½	64½
3	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	104½	104¼	104¼
6	Del P&L 4½s '69	94	94	94
54	D & R G 4s '36	10¾	10¾	10¾
8	D & R G W 5s '55	36¼	36	36¼
2	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	22	21½	21½
8	D & R G W 5s '78	21½	21½	21½
6	D Moin & FtD 4s '35ct	32¾	32	32
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	101½	101½	101½
1	Ed Ill NY 5s '95	105¾	105¾	105¾
8	Erie rf 5s '67	135	135	135
1	Erie fg 5s '75	87	86⅝	87
1	Erie 1st 4s '96	87	86¾	86¾
10	Erie gen lien 4s '96	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	87¾	87¾	87¾
16	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	103½	103½	103½
39	Fla E Cst 5s '74	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
4	Gen Cable 5½s '47	20¼	20	20¼
10	Gen Mot Acct 3s '46	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	GenMotAcc 3¼s'51	102⅝	102½	102⅝
2	Goodrich 4½s '56	100½	100½	100½
15	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	101¼	101	101
5	GtNorRy 5½s'52	104¼	103¾	103¾
1	Gt Nor 4½s'77E	118	118	118
1	GtNor 1st 4¼s '61	105⅝	105½	105½
68	GtNor 4s '46G	114¼	114¼	114½
2	GtNo 4s '46H	136	135½	136
5	G Bay&W deb B	111½	111½	111½
1	Gulf St stl 4½s'61	121½	121½	121½
34	Hir Walk 4½s 45	99¼	99½	99½
9	Hud Coal 5s'62A	107½	107½	107½
3	Hud&Man rfg5s'57	48¼	48	48¼
10	Hud&Man inc5s'57	83	82⅞	83
1	Ill Cen rfe 5s'55	35½	35½	35½
6	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	102	102	102
1	IllCenLouis 3½s'53	79¾	79¼	79¼
2	IC&CBL&NOGs'63A	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2	Interb R T 5s '32	90¾	90¾	90¾
10	Interb RTr rfg 5s	49	49	49
28	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66ct	96	96	96
31	Int Ot Nor adj 6s '52	95	95	95
21	Int Ot Nor 5s '56 B	16	15¾	15¾
16	Int Ot Nor 5s '56 D	41	40¾	40¾
21	Int Ot Nor 5s '56 C	38¾	38½	38½
14	Int Hydro El 6s '44	38⅞	38¼	38½
1	Int Paper 6s '55	85¼	85	85
1	Int Paper 5s '47	100	100	100
1	Int Rys C A 6½s '47	102	102	102
11	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	Int T&T 4½s '52	89	88½	89
21	Int T&T deb 5s'55	72	71¾	71¾
22	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	78¼	77¾	78
2	JCPU&M 4s '36 ct	7½	7¾	7¾
10	K C South 5s '50	60¾	60¾	60¾
7	K C South 3s '50	97	97	97
5	K C Term 4s '60	89½	89½	89½
5	Kresge Found 4s '45	107	106⅞	106⅞
2	Lac Gas 6s '42B	107½	107½	107½
3	Lac Gas 5½s '53	65¼	65¼	65¼
24	Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	97	97	97
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54	43¾	43½	43½
3	Leh Val Coal 6s '38	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	99¾	99¾	99¾
11	Leh Val 5s 2003	85¾	84⅝	85¾
3	Leh Val Ht Mtg 5s '54	71¼	71	71¼
132	Lig & M 5s '51	105½	105½	105½
1	Ligrett & M 4s '62	132	131½	132
19	Loews 3½s '46	122¾	122¾	122¾
2	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	99⅞	99½	99⅞
8	Lou & Nash 5s '59	105	105	105
12	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Louis & N 4s '40	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	LN Pad&M 4s '34 ct	94¾	94½	94¾
1	Lou&NSo Jtt 4s '52	110	110	110
1	Maine Cen 4½s '60	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	McKes&Rob 5½s'50	86	86	86
1	Mich Cen 4½s '79	103½	103½	103½
3	M&S L cons 5s '34 ct	105½	105½	105½
4	M&StL 4s '49	19¼	19¼	19¼
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	8¼	8¼	8½
24	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	24	24	24
9	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	86½	86	86½
6	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	93¾	93	93
37	Mo Pac 5½s '45	75⅝	75	75⅛
1	Mo Pac 5s '65A	18	17¾	18
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	46¾	46¾	46¾
2	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	47	47	47
10	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	45	45	45
1	Mo Pac 5s '78 G ctf	46¾	46¾	46¾
29	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	44¾	44¾	44¾
2	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	23¼	22½	23
7	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	46¾	46¾	46¾
2	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ctf	46¾	46½	46¾
4	Mob & Oh 5s '38	44½	44½	44½
3	MonWPaPsB 4½s '60	38	37¾	38
2	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	106	106	106
8	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	96¾	96¼	96¾
14	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	95	95	95
1	Nash Flo&Shf 5s '37	92¾	92½	92½
6	Nat Dairy 3¼s '51	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
20	Natl Steel 4s '65	105¾	105¼	105¾
3	New Eng Gas 5s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	121¾	121¾	121¾
3	N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	101¼	101¼	101¼
8	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	101	101	101
3	NO Tex&M 5½s '54 B	60¼	60	60¼
1943	NYC cvt 6s '44	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
35	NYC rf 5s 2013	128¾	123	128¾
		101	100⅝	101

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
23	NYC 4½s 2013 A	95	94½	95
6	NYC con 4s '98	102	101½	102
2	NYC 3½s '46	103½	103½	103½
20	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	95	94¾	94⅞
1	NYC&HR 4s '42	108½	108½	108⅝
2	NYC&HR 3½s '97	99	99	99
10	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	94	93½	94
16	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	100	100	100
1	NY Conn 4½s '53	94⅞	94¼	94⅞
6	NY Dock Co 5s '38	107½	107½	107½
3	NY Dock Co 4s '51	64½	64½	64½
2	NY Edis 3½s '65	66¾	66¾	66¾
2	NYNH&H cvt 6s '48	101	101	101
1	NYNH&H 4½s '67	57	57	57
2	NYNH&H 3½s '56	52¼	51½	52¼
1	NYNH&H con 4s '54	43	43	43
11	NY Q&W rfg 4s '92	41	41	41
1	NY Steam 5s '66	35	34½	35
5	NY W&B 4½s '46	106½	106½	106½
2	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	21	21	20⅞
6	Norf Sou 5s '61 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Norf & W 4s '96	31¾	31¾	31½
4	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	117½	117½	117½
3	Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	103⅜	103¼	103½
8	Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	103½	103½	103½
5	Nor Pac 6s 2067	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	111¼	111¼	111¼
12	Nor Pac 3s 2047	106¼	106¼	106¼
7	Ohio Ed 4s '65	76⅞	76⅞	76⅝
4	Oh Pub Svc 7½s '46	105	105	104¾
1	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	113	113	113
3	Ore RR&N 4s '46	113	113	113
2	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	113	112¾	113
2	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	103¼	103	103¼
14	PacT¾T 3¾s '66 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Pac T&T 3¾s '66 C	102	102	101⅞
23	Pan-Am P 6s '40	102	102	102
3	Pan-Am 6s '40 ct	52½	52½	52½
23	Para Pict 6s '55	46	45¾	46
1	Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
20	Pen Oh & Det 4½s '77	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105½	105½	105½
6	Pen Co 4s '63	106	105⅝	105⅝
3	Pen RR gen 5s '68	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	116	116	116
13	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
20	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Pen RR 4s '48	103⅝	103¼	103¼
18	Pen RR 3¾s 70	114¼	114¼	114¼
366	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Peoria & E 1st 4s '60	108¼	107¾	108¼
1	Pere Marq 4½s '80	96	96	96
1	PhilBal&W 4½s '77 C	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
16	Phila Co 5s '67	118	118	118
4	Phil Elec 4½s '67	106	106	106
2	Phil Elec 4s '71	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
27	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	102½	102½	102½
10	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17¾	17½	17⅝
33	Philippine Ry 4s '37	38½	38½	38½
4	PCC & St L 4½s '77	27½	27½	27½
6	Pitt & Y 4½s '58 A	106½	106½	106½
13	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	96¼	96¼	96⅞
21	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	66½	66	66
25	Purex Oil 4½s '50 ww	39	38¾	38⅞
14	Purity Bak 5s '48	125½	124¾	125½
3	Radio Keith 6s '41	101	100½	100½
3	Readg 4½s '97A	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	102	101½	102
15	Republic Steel 5½s '54	118	117¾	117¾
237	Republic Steel 4¼s '56	98¾	98½	98½
10	Repub Stl 4¼s '56	180	178½	179½
1	Richfield Oil 6s '44	99¾	99	99
23	Richfield Oil 6s '33A ct	61½	57	61
2	Richfld Oil 6s '44 sta	53¾	51¾	52
2	StLIM&S4s R&G	52	52	52
1	StLIM&S4RR&G '33 ct	87½	87½	87½
15	St L S F 5s '50B	85¼	85¼	85¼
22	StLSF 4½s '50 ct	36	36	36
14	St L S F 4½s '78	32¾	32¾	32¾
10	StLSF 4½s '78 ctf sta	33¼	33	33
14	St L S F 4s '50 A	30	30	30
1	St S F 4s '50 'A'ct	37½	37	37
20	St L SW rfg 5s '50	33	33	33
8	St L SW 1st 4s '89	52½	51½	52½
5	StP&KC ShL4½s'41	96	96	96
1	St P M & M 5s '43	26¾	26¼	26¼

		102 26-32	102 26-32	102 26-32
6	StPaul UnDep 5s '72	117	117	117
74	Seab A L con 6s '45	23¾	23⅜	23⅝
15	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	22½	22½	22½
2	Sea A L adj 5s '49	13¼	13¼	13⅛
98	Sea A L 4s'50 sta	4¾	4¾	4¾
32	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	20¼	20¼	20
35	SeaAlFla 6s '35B ct	13¾	13½	13¾
8	Shell Un 3½s '51	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1	Silesian Am 7s '41	99½	99⅜	99⅜
5	Skelly Oil 4s '51	73¼	73⅛	73¼
1	Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	100½	100	100½
3	So Cal Gas 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
7	Sou Pac 4½s '68	105	105	105
12	So Pac 4½s '69	97¼	97¼	97¼
11	So Pac rfg 4s '55	95¾	95½	95¾
1	So Pac col tr 4s '49	106¼	105⅞	106¼
14	So Pac 3¾s '46	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
11	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	101	100¾	100¾
9	South Ry 6½s '56	99	98¾	99
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	108	107	108
11	South Ry con 5s '94	105	105	105
33	South Ry gen 4s '56	110	109¾	109¾
1	South Ry 4s M&O '38	85½	85	85½
24	So Ry 4s St L 81	94¾	94¼	94¼
15	S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	100¾	100¾	100¾
4	Spokane In 5s 55	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
22	Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Ten El Pow 6s 47A	98¾	98¾	98½
3	Tex Corp 3s '65	99¼	99¼	99¼
4	Tex Corp 3½s 51	108½	108½	108½
9	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	103¼	103	103
3	Third Ave 5s 37	106	105½	106
2	Third Ave adj 5s 60	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
10	Third Ave 4s 60	70¾	70¾	70¾
1	Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	113½	113½	113½
1	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	114	114	114

a Paid in 1936, no regular rate; b Exclusive of extras.

Income Tax Revenue This Month Expected To Be $840,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Income tax revenues dribbling in at the rate of a few million dollars a day soon will reach a flood tide which Treasury officials expect to pour $840,000,000 into the federal purse this month.

With only 10 days remaining until the March 15 deadline for filing returns, authorities estimated today income tax receipts would aggregate about $1,500,000,000 between now and June 30.

If revenues reach $840,000,000 in March, they will more than double the $412,452,233 collected in the same month last year and will outstrip receipts for the entire 1932-33 fiscal year by $94,000,000.

Of the aggregate March receipts, corporation income revenues, bolstered by the new levy on undistributed profits, are expected to account for between 55 and 60 per cent.

For the entire 1937 fiscal year, President Roosevelt's budget estimates $2,373,000,000 will flow into the federal till through income tax channels. This would be the highest total since 1929-30 and would fall short of that year by only $37,000,000.

If Treasury collection estimates are borne out, the Government's income may equal or exceed its outlays during the rest of this fiscal year.

Boston Stocks

March 6, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneu pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	5¼
..	Am Pneu lpf	23	23	23	24½
8.75	Bos & Alb	141	140	140½	140½
5.00	Bos Elevated	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67½
..	Bos&Me pr pf	55½	55	55½	53
..	Bos&Me D pf	24½	24½	24½	23
..	Bos&Me stApf	19¾	19¼	19¼	18¾
..	Bos&Me stCpf	20½	20½	20½	19½
.64	Bos Pers Prop	16	16	16	16
..	Brown Dur	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
..	Cop Range	15½	15¼	15½	15

Spain's War of Attrition

(Continued from Page 1)

there are 200,000 trained and armed Spaniards supporting their governments today. They are not as well equipped as the rebels, but they have an organized munitions industry growing up behind them, and an almost unlimited supply of recruits coming along. If the Government is to be defeated on a purely military basis it must be in the next four months—that is, if nonintervention is to be reality.

Economic Key to Situation

The probability is that the decisive blow will aim, not at Madrid, but at cutting the Barcelona-Valencia road from Teruel salient. Teruel being about 70 miles northwest of Valencia, seat of the Government.

The key to ultimate victory and defeat is, of course, the economic organization behind lines. I am told by an eyewitness that in the territory which has been held by General Franco from the first weeks—that in Navarre, old Castile and around Seville—life is economically normal, agriculture is efficient and the chief source of food shortage is the increase of population in the form of armed foreigners who have to be fed.

Evacuating Madrid

But there is a zone of territory which has been gravely dislocated. It is the country through which General Franco advanced in more recent times. What has happened can be realized from two sets of figures. The Government claim to have evacuated 400,000 people from Madrid, and if they can evacuate 300,000 more, Madrid's population will be down to normal. In other words, Madrid has been filled by whole populations fleeing from their homes before the advancing Moors. Estramadura, Toledo province, Cordoba province, Talavera—all these have been abandoned by all who could get away. That means no seedtime, no harvest.

In the same way, after the capture of Malaga, 150,000 took to the roads to the north, and since Malaga is not more than 200,000 strong, that means that refugees from the villages have swollen the flood. Thus most of Andalusia and the extreme south has suffered great economic dislocation.

On the Government side, we must remember that nearly all the richest parts of Spain belong to them—Catalonia, Valencia, and the whole east coast, most of the Basque provinces and the Asturias. They possess fertile sea zones, while General Franco dwells in arid desert.

This does not mean that the Government will have enough food. The world had better get used to the idea that, sooner or later, we are likely to have to save Spain from starvation. Relief schemes are almost pathetic in their inadequacy already.

Grave Food Shortage

But, as between General Franco and the Government, there can be no doubt that the latter has the best economic resources for a long war. In my recent visit to Barcelona, I noted cultivation going on as usual, but already there is grave want. When one realizes that hundreds of thousands of children and women have come from the war areas to be fed by the common folk of the more fortunate Catalan provinces, one is not surprised that there is not enough bread or milk to go round.

There is another factor that must be considered. If the Government and General Franco are really left to fight it out, will they both concentrate on that task, or will their forces begin to fight among themselves? I can only speak personally of the morale on the Government side. Comparing notes with observers on the other side, I feel there must be as much disunity among the Carlists and the Falangists as between the Socialists and Anarcho-Syndicalists, for example.

However that may be, I do not think that any careful observer would deny that Spanish popular feeling is so strong against the rebels that even if foreign aid should give them a military victory, they can never hope to govern. One gets the feeling that in Spain, force is once more being used to hold up a logical and inevitable social change, and in that task force is always bound to be defeated.

Issues Before America

(Continued from Page 1)

ered from 80 per cent to 60 per cent. Of some 60 New Deal agencies added to the Government only a handful are under civil service. Those outside civil service in the Government today total about 325,000.

It is inevitable under Washington political tradition that some of these new agencies should now be "blanketed in" with their full quota of Democratic incumbents. Most civil service reformers believe that the step is worth the price, for once protected the jobs will be outside of the spoilman's hands for good. Nothing quite like the present reorganization program has ever been proposed before however, for sheer comprehensiveness. Practically the entire non-civil service Government personnel at its peacetime peak is covered under the system by the program, with a probationary period and non-competitive examinations.

More Power for Roosevelt

Mr. Roosevelt would be given the right to raise salaries by executive order. The bill takes away from Congress practically all of its control over appointments, though requiring confirmation by the Senate. It substitutes for the old Civil Service Commission a single Civil Service Administrator, together with an advisory citizenship board of seven, whose duty it is to keep track of developments and guarantee nonpartisanship.

Any survey of American government shows a gradual retreat of the spoils system over the years. When a British government leaves office only 100 or so posts change hands. The United States may never attain that height of permanency in its personnel, but up to the Roosevelt Administration at least more and more jobs were being protected from spoilsmen. The vast increase of quickly-created New Deal jobs set the percentage back. There are strong indications now that Mr. Roosevelt will follow the precedent of Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt and Wilson, and blanket in large numbers of workers (who happen to belong to his own party).

One further point must be made as to federal civil service. This is a matter carried by implication in the Brownlow committee report. Civil service does not necessarily mean the same thing as a career service. Civil service simply protects workers from the spoilsman and politics. But to get good, effective, efficient workers and not a dull bureaucracy—that is the part of the career system.

Career vs. Civil Service

Again and again one hears in Washington attacks on the stodgy bureaucracy of the present, and particularly on those who have been freed from the intimidation of political spoils appointments and are sure of their jobs for life. Incentive for efficiency seems frequently to be lacking. This is a refinement in the merit system which has yet to be fully developed.

A career service to be successful must be aggressive, not passive. It must go out and get able young men and women for government jobs, not merely wait for drifters to enter its service. A career service could raid the colleges to carry off the brightest and best prize-winners and establish federal employment as the ambition of the highest type of youngsters. That is the hope of the future.

The Brownlow committee would establish such career service at once in Washington. Reformers hold their breaths. Most of them feel the proposal is too good to believe. Political realists cannot convince themselves that Congress is ready to take such a far step. They would be happy merely to defeat the spoilsmen, let alone establishing a "Utopia." Opinion also divides over Mr. Roosevelt's plan to substitute a one-man civil service administrator for the present Civil Service Commission.

Nevertheless times are looking up. The New Deal expansion has quieted, and the period of consolidation set in. If the Post Office can finally be wrenched out of politics reformers would be happy; if they can get any other victories they will be proportionately delighted.

Mexico Establishes Institute of Culture For Latin America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The foundation of an Institute of Spanish American Culture has been announced by the National University of Mexico. The Institute has for its object the establishment and maintenance of constant relations between Spanish American intellectuals and centers of culture and the National University of Mexico.

One of the main projects to be developed by the Institute will be the foundation of a library of Spanish-American culture, which will have not only the works of Spanish American authors but also all of the books procurable which have been written on the culture of this region. A museum of Popular Arts of Spanish America is also planned. Both the library and museum will be established through donations and purchase of the necessary materials.

The National University further proposes to exchange student fellowships with other Spanish American universities and to invite intellectuals from other universities to direct series of conferences at the National University of Mexico. It is also hoped that Mexican intellectuals will be invited to conduct such courses at other universities in Latin America.

Prizes for arts and letters will be annually awarded to Spanish Americans, following the selection of winners by a jury representative of the various cultural centers. To stimulate greater diffusion of learning and understanding of the works of Spanish American authors a monthly bulletin containing critical reviews will be published.

Stiff Auto Tests Urged for Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Reduction in traffic accidents with their resulting property damage and fatalities is sought in a measure introduced in the State Legislature, Patrick H. Winston, legal assistant to Lacey V. Murrow, state highway director, says that if Washington can reduce auto accidents by 50 per cent it would save motor vehicle operators $1,500,000 yearly in insurance rates.

Requirements for a driver's license would be stiffened. To gain an unrestricted license the driver must be physically able and have a general knowledge of the law to operate an automobile safely in any traffic. A driver must have a 20-50 vision, either with or without glasses, before a license would be issued. If this vision was possible only with glasses, a conditional license would be issued and the operator could not drive a car without them. A person considered as physically handicapped, not able to drive a car in regular traffic, would be issued a license restricting him to operation in certain localities, or upon certain roads or highways.

Operators would have to submit to an examination every four years, including general vision, color blindness, and reactions. Operators must also pass by 80 per cent a written examination of 25 questions on the motor vehicle laws and give a satisfactory demonstration of vehicle operation.

The measure, which is an administration request bill, also increases the highway speed limit from 40 to 50 miles an hour. It makes it unlawful to pick up hitch-hikers, establishes accident-reporting stations, repeals archaic county road laws dating back to territorial days and makes certain requirements for equipment on new automobiles. It provides for regular testing of motor vehicle equipment, at no cost to the operator.

Queensland Imports Uganda Cotton Seed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl. — Australia consumes more than 20,000 bales of raw cotton annually, but last season only 13,500 bales were gathered from Queensland's 60,000 acres of cotton lands. Normally, in a good season, the acreage is capable of producing sufficient for Australia's requirements. Last season, however, was a poor one, and planting for the present season has been adversely affected by reason of the fact that no rain fell in September, October and November, 1936.

The shortage in the raw cotton crop of 1936 meant a diminution of the seed supply and according to the manager of the Queensland Cotton Board, J. D. Young, it has been found necessary to import a quantity of seed from Uganda, East Africa.

Mr. Young also stated that until irrigation schemes for cotton growing are tarted in Queensland there will always be fluctuations in production.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS See Our Display Ad on the Home Building and Furnishing Page Today

Excellent opportunity for retired men to sell this useful home appliance. Commission basis. No investment required. KITCHEN VENTILATING FAN CO., 10 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown, Mass.

BIG PROFITS—Men, women, item modernizes clothes closets; garden and lawn specialties. DIAMOND PRODUCTS CO., 4188 Union Pacific Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Extra money selling outstanding 14 folder $1. Every Day greeting card assortment. Up to 100% profit. 6 other year-round sellers. Samples on approval. Doehla Co., Dept. SG-5, Fitchburg, Mass.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, 73 Ann Street, Brisbane, Australia—Agents and importers of cotton, linen and silk napery; wholesale only; samples and correspondence invited.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe 465 West 150th St., New York City.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders.
A Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif Vandike 1359

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WELL-TRAINED, experienced teacher desires change of position; can teach arts and crafts, foods and clothing, and fundamental elementary studies. Write Box J-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APT. of 6 rooms, upper 2-family house, modern conveniences, good location, 26 Paul Revere Rd., Arlington Hts., Mass. ARL. 5291-M.

BACK BAY—Light, airy apt., 2 large rooms; large alcove, kitchen, bath; Frigidaire and gas included; $45. Tel. KEN. 4033.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 621 Nostrand Ave.—5 rooms, all improvements, rent $40; 1 block from Christian Science church; convenient transportation.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractive second floor apartment in 2-family home; six rooms, fireplace, screened porch; attic play room with swing, garage; near school in most desirable location; one block from famous Brattle St.; $60. Box K-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or BELmont 3518-R.

N. Y. C., 173 E. 74th St.—Newly rebuilt 1½-3 room apartments, cross ventilation, southern exposure; selective tenancy; superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON 222 Beacon St.—Two rooms, kitchenette, quiet, sunny, attractively furnished, top floor; elevator, restaurant; March and April or longer; $60. V. FLOWER, Phone KEN. 8224.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

FOR non-drinking couple, no pets; Brooklyn Heights; four-room; fireplaces; harbor view; modern; convenient; $110. Hanover 2-0259, N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
7-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
Call BLU 7495 20 minutes from Boston

DRESSMAKING

Looking for a Satisfactory Dressmaker?
MISS A. SELMER
104 Hemenway St., Boston Tel. COM. 5895

FURNITURE FOR RENT

CHROMSTEEL upholstered divans and chairs in assorted colors; tables, desks, costumers; for exhibitions, style shows and parties. JACKSON CHAIRS. 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Capitol 3632

HELP WANTED—MEN

TAILORING salesman, to manage new store; general duties, etc. 169 Washington Street, Boston.

YOUNG man, practical experience in typewriter repair work, particularly on Royal and Underwood. Write Box K-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets W. N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

NEWTON, MASS.—Board and room for permanent guest; or guest and attendant; will give care if needed; private home; pleasant surroundings. MRS. LENA A. WHITE, 73 Sargent St. Tel. Newton North 2256.

HOUSES TO LET

CAPE COD, Harwichport, Mass.—Guest house, 9 rooms, completely furnished, for season. Box F-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St. Boston

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK; REASONABLE PRICES
Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST Points in TRU freight cars at LOW RATES.
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO
93 Huntington Ave Ken. 4435 Boston

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment, local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St. Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co. 251 S. W 1st Court.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, three or more afternoons; $17. Suite 1960, 11 W. 42nd St. CH 4-6358, New York City.

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051 3277

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1584
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 3252

In Woodsville, New Hampshire

75 acres level fields, 425 acres woodland estimated to cut 2,000,000 ft. timber. 9-room house with running water and electricity. Barn 80' x 52'—stable for 35 cows; barn 36' x 36' and other buildings. Full line of farm tools. Could be easily converted into summer estate with possibilities for golf, tennis and private aviation field.

Near two villages and railroad. Excellent mountain views. Owner retiring from active work. Price $12,800. Box K-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BREWSTER, Cape Cod, Mass. — Five-room bungalow; furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements, fireplace, porch, trees; highway; 3 minutes to beach. J-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—Nicely furn. 8-room house; near The Mother Church; suitable for home and business. Call COM. 6175. Boston.

MAGNIFICENT Long Island estate, 50 miles from New York, 110 rooms, 40 acres; shade trees, water front; suitable for private school, rest home, club, etc.; sacrifice. 116 West 72nd, N. Y. C. Apt. 7-D.

NEAR MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.—2½ acres, 5-room house, garage; family orchard; $6500. P. SHANNON, 3267 24th St., San Francisco.

OWNER of secluded and beautifully wooded tract of a thousand acres in mountains three and a half hours drive from New York City wishes to share it on attractive basis with right people. Fishing, hunting, riding, farming, swimming, etc.; particulars on request. Address Box G30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BEAUTIFUL home in exclusive section offers board and room with private lavatory; to elderly people. Write or phone A. ERICKSON, 126 Clarendon St., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4-4521.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL VIEW—Overlooking Claremont Pavilion; living room, bedroom, kitchenette, private bath; refrigeration $15 ($57.50 monthly). 552 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.

BOSTON, 411 Marlboro St., Suite 4—Attractive front room, excellent location, near subway and stores. Phone COM. 7827

BOSTON, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 9—Select rooms, free parking; take elevator to 5th floor. MRS. ELLIS, COM. 9115.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Real home atmosphere, beautiful sunny rooms; kitchen privileges; large porches; garage. Tel. LON. 8897.

N. Y. C., 301 W. 108th St.—Delightful double, two windows, twin beds, running water, fireplace, kitchen privileges. GARRETT.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN calling on the advertising and graphic arts trade to sell Artists' Rubber Cement as a sideline in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, D. C.; commission. S. S. RUBBER CEMENT CO., 3438 N. Halsted St., Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

OPPORTUNITY offering good income for several capable, well-educated women over 27; experience not necessary; financial arrangement while training; also special income guaranteed first three months in addition to regular commission and bonus. Bookhouse for Children, 530 Statler Bldg., Boston. LIB. 2262.

SEWING

ALL kinds of sewing: Alterations, dressmaking, household draperies; day or steady position MRS. M. H. SMITH, 145 W. 84th St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Owing to the recent passing of my mother, I wish to find a position for her chauffeur, who rendered her most perfect service for the last six years, and who was eleven years with his previous employer; American, ex-service man, mechanic, licensed electrician, very safe and dependable driver, and most willing and competent in every way.
DR. E. HUBBARD, JR.
29 Highland Street Cambridge, Mass.
TROwbridge 1192

EXPERIENCED chauffeur, familiar with all makes of cars; 12 years at last place; best of references. A. D. AUSTIN, 15 Hobson St., Brighton, Mass. STA. 3933.

PRODUCTION AND COST WORK desired by young man, 36; 18 years' experience in shoe and restaurant business. Box G-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

RELIABLE active middle-aged housekeeper offers services to small family; (country preferred); plain cook; no heavy laundry or cleaning; salary secondary to good home. MRS. MARQUART, 3452 73rd St., Jackson Hgts, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., writer of "BIBLE NOTES" in The Christian Science Sentinel and BIBLE ARTICLES in The Christian Science Journal, begins new Bible Lecture Courses: NEW YORK, Thurs., Mar. 18th at 4 and 8 (2 courses); GREAT NECK, L. I., Tues., March 16th at 8; EAST ORANGE, N. J., Mon., Mar. 22nd at 8; ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Fri., Mar. 26 at 8:30. Write 401 W. 118th, N. Y. C. (UN. 4-6318, Pref. 8-10 a. m.).

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's slightly worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 West 34th Street, N. Y. C., Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

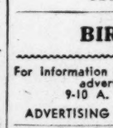
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7-8548
9-10 A. M.—5-7 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"CIVIL SERVICE"
Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Cleaned by the Shampoo Process
HARMLESS — THOROUGH
White Swan Laundry
RUG DEPARTMENT Phone 3-0168

ZAC SMITH
STATIONERY CO.
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

CHAS. B. JAYNES
ROOFING CO.
Roofing — Painting — Repairing
New Furnaces and Furnace Repairing
ACMA-JAYNES AWNING CO.
1721 AVE A., SO. PHONE 3-7238

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
PHONE 3-5246



SEALS PIANO CO.
Exclusive Dealers
STEINWAY—KIMBALL
Phone 7-8532 1721 3rd Ave. N.

Beauty Needs Cared for at
MODERN BEAUTY SALON
1207 South 20th Street

Family Service Laundry
"Your Clothes Washed in Individual Nets—No Marks on Your Linens"
Phone 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22nd St. So.

MONTGOMERY

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Tires - Gas - Lubrication
C. LYNN STRICKLAND Mgr.
Bibb and Madison at Court

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHER-WIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
33 COMMERCE ST PHONE C-5655

"J C" Cafe
Where Cleanliness Is a Habit
Appreciate your patronage.
132 Lee Street Cedar 5834

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

'SEEDS THAT GROW'
Our reliable seeds have a "Growing Reputation." Vegetable, Flower and Lawn Grass Seeds in bulk. Plants. Fertilizers, Sprayers, bird cages and pet supplies.
MONTGOMERY SEED CO.
N. A. VESTERGAARD, Prop.
Walnut 9309 19 Monroe Street

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

More than 58 years at the same location
Capitol Clothing Store
"On the Square"

Cantilever Shoes
For Men, Women, Children
Oscar Covington
FOOT HEALTH SHOP Imprint of Perfect Foot
101 Bell Bldg. (Ground Floor)

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Montgomery Roberts Company
Bradenton's Shopping Center

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES COUNTRY CLUB DINING ROOM
Open to the Public
Lunches from 50c to 75c
Dinners 75c to $1.50
For Reservations PHONE 4-1566

DAYTONA BEACH

Jennison Hat Shop
for Dobbs exclusively
108 North Beach Street

TRIPLE S GROCETERIA
220 South Beach Street
726 Main Street, Peninsular Side
LAWSON MARKET
MacDONALD MARKET
100% Home Owned

Vogue Hat Shop
Special Orders and Remodeling
155 Magnolia Avenue
Williams Hotel Building
IDA McKEITHEN Phone 775
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

The Bootery
104 SO. BEACH ST.
Daytona's Finest Shoe Store—America's Finest Footwear —Bags

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

MALBY-POPE INC.
GOWNS
MILLINERY
HOSIERY
COSMETICS
A244 S. Beach Street Telephone 723

HALIFAX MOTORS
R. C. HENSON, Pres
Oldsmobile and Chevrolet Dealer
Official A. A. A.
118-122 Magnolia Avenue

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

Atlantic White Flash Gasoline and Atlantic Motor Oils
C. B. KING, Distributor
Stations Located at:
Corner of Broadway and Atlanta Ave.
14 South Causeway St., ½ block from Main St.
Corner of Auditorium Blvd. and N. Oleander Ave.
Corner Volusia Ave. and Seagrave St.
705 N. Ridgewood Ave. (open all night)
N. Ridgewood Ave., bet. 5th and 6th Sts.
Holly Hill

In harmonious surroundings. Exceptional workmanship. Satisfying service. In all branches of beauty culture.
CLARENDON HOTEL BEAUTY PARLOR
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.
Call 170 for Appointments

Curtis Dry Goods Company
138 SOUTH BEACH STREET
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

DOBY'S CORNER
Gentlemen Shop Here
BEACH and VOLUSIA
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

Buy your shoes at
LEE'S STORE SHOE
148 S. Beach St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

FORT LAUDERDALE

BARLITT'S MARKET
815 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Complete Line of Foods
Phone 44

MARY ADAMS
Beach Wear and Equipment for Men, Women and Children
LAS OLAS BLVD. At The Beach

READS
DEPARTMENT STORE
Dry Goods
Notions, Yarns
CORNER WALL ST. AND S. W. 1ST AVE.

ANITA'S
BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
Lauderdale Hotel Building
S. W. 1st Avenue Phone 41

FORT MYERS

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr

While in Ft. Myers Have Your Shoes Repaired
by
TAMINOSIAN BROS.
TROPICAL MARKET
Fancy Groceries and Western Meats
1000 First Street Phone 420
Fort Myers, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762
1:00 to 3:00 p. m. daily
Advertising Information Bureau

TUPPER COAL COMPANY
Original Genuine Montevallo
POCAHONTAS
COKE
ANTHRACITE
LUMP RED REX ASH
Phones 5-2841, 2842

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

KEY-McCABE FUNERAL HOMES
Jacksonville 45 W. Church St.
St. Augustine 30 St. George St.
No. 1 1935 Main Street
No. 2 10 E. Miami Road So. Jacksonville
Do Your Shopping With
AKRA BROS.
DEPARTMENT STORES
No. 3—1018 Park Street
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

use Lucas DURAFILM
the porcelain-like interior finish that washes with mop and water.

LUCAS DURAFILM covers your interior walls, ceilings, and woodwork—even metal with an eggshell finish which is the toughest surface known to paint. Soil-proof. Perfect hiding. Eight beautiful pastel colors and white. Grease, ink, medicines, steam smudges, crayons, pencils wash right off Durafilm.
M. O. HUCK PAINT COMPANY, INC.
Eighth Street at Railroad
Union Terminal Bldg.

Purchgott's
THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
Shopping Headquarters for Jacksonville, Florida

STERCHI'S
Complete Furnishings for The Home
20 West Adams Street

Quality Foods Right Prices
Free Delivery
"Food That's Different"
RANDOLPH'S FOOD STORE
3550-52 ST. JOHNS AVE.
Hayward Randolph, Owner Tel. 7-8635

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MISS SALLY'S KNITTING SHOP
209 HALCYON ARCADE NO. 4
Bernat Yarns
Instruction free with purchase of yarn. Orders taken for all knitted apparel.

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Mrs. J's Little Tea House
The Boulevard at 30th Street
Where cooking is an art and Service is a pleasure.
Course Dinners from 50c

BRAKES CARBURETORS IGNITION
J. MILTON DADE
Mechanical and Electrical Station
West Flagler at 10th Avenue
Phone 2-4450 Nite 2-9231

Shoe Makers Shoe Dyers
Johnson Shoe Shop
20-22 S. E. SECOND AVENUE
Shoe Repairing While You Wait
Phone 2-5351

Phone 3-1380 New York

537 N. W. 5th St. Repairs

MODERN CLEANERS
Dry Cleaners Laundry
712 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-5843

BAY SHORE CLEANERS
6810 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
Alterations and Dressmaking
EDGEWATER 1789

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440

Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons.

John E. Withers
Transfer & Storage Co.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof construtted warehouses, custom corded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Pho. 32667-8

FLORIDA

MIAMI

Complete Car Service
Sinclair H-C Gasoline and Motor Oils
Goodyear and Pennsylvania Tires
Distributors of
Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery Charging and Road Service
Everglades Battery Co.
1901 N. E. Second Ave. 2-2538
One block West of First Church

SEIBERLING AIR-COOLED TIRES
NEVER WEAR SMOOTH
Distributed by
DIXIE TIRE COMPANY
MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH

Thomas Awning Co. Inc.
Established 1914
Venetian Blinds Awnings Garden Furniture
WE RENT FOLDING CHAIRS
Phone 2-2560 3645 N. E. Second Ave.

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage
We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
769 N. W. 16th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

Snowden's Grove Service Station
Cor. Grand Avenue and Virginia St.
SINCLAIR GAS AND OILS
Complete mechanical service
Brake testing—Motors tuned up
PHONE 4-9277

"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
920 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4610
32nd Ave. at 80th St. MIAMI Phone Edgewater 1685

Biltmore Cleansers and Dyers
"Known for Quality"
Your dress accurately measured before and after cleaning to keep size.
43 N. E. 38 ST. PH. 2-1544

DOROTHY DOUGLAS
Home Made Ice Cream
23 Flavors
DELICIOUS SODAS and SUNDAES
7124 Biscayne Boulevard
Miami, Florida

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.

Manufacturers
Renovators
Upholsterers
1235 N. Miami Avenue Phone 2-4856

For a Delicious 35c or 50c Dinner
Stop at the
Quarry Grill
Federal Highway, Dijus, Florida
12 Miles North of Miami
Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Wilbrandt, Props.

RUG & JUG SHOP
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
Mail orders filled. 1755 Biscayne Blvd.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

SHENANDOAH GROCETERIA, INC.
1690 S. W. Eighth St. Near 17th Ave.
is here to serve you.
The best to be had in foods at competitive prices.
Prompt Delivery Service Dial 2-3724
Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

BUILDER OF GOOD HOMES
STEWART E. CLARK

560 N. E. 77th St. Tel. Edge 2283

Tropical Beauty
All branches of Beauty Culture given by
ADELINE JECK
3460 MAIN HIGHWAY, COCONUT GROVE
Phone Bayview 600

BON TON DRY CLEANERS
We Call For and Deliver
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
We Do Pleating
Plant and Main Office
637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE
Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blocks west First Church of Christ, Scientist

SEE NEXT PAGE

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service

KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL

Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Coral Gables

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Smart Flats
Alice ROSS
New Locations
1760 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
and 839 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH

ORLANDO

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
"Complete Car Service".
Garland and Robinson Streets
Orlando, Florida

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
Orange Ave. near West Concord
PHONE 3178

348 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK
CITY HOMES
ORANGE GROVES
LAKE FRONT ESTATES
Correspondence Invited
NOBLE SMITH
Realtor
212 NORTH ORANGE AVE.

Southland Fashions
at
DICKSON-IVES
The Women's Store
Orlando, Florida

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Wilson's SHOE CO.
"The Home of Good Shoes"
SAN JUAN BLDG., ORLANDO

Florence Beauty Shop

24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equaled for Beauty and Permanence

PALM BEACH

We've Moved
From 325 Worth Avenue to
15 MIZNER ALLEY
Hand Blocked Linen, Artificial Flowers, Gifts. Representatives for Wedgwood and Lenox China, Swedish Glass, Peasant Wares.
Fannie Ruhstadt, Inc.
RES. PHONE 4883

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Complete Line of
Universal Appliances
Lighting Specialists
BURKHARDT'S, Inc.
207 Clematis Street

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

THE RIGGLE SHOP
315 Clematis Street Phone 6051
Complete ladies' accessory shop and sport dresses
OUR MOTTO
Style—Service—Quality

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We Specialize in
Duart Permanent Waves
"Choice of Hollywood Stars"
Shampoo, Set and Dry, 75 cents
PHONE 4622 2003 SOUTH DIXIE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

SARASOTA

RICHARDS ELECTRIC CO.
CONTRACTING ENGINEERING REPAIRING
Phone 2059 138 So. Pineapple Ave.

Lightfoot~ Printing Company
PRINTING
364 W. 11TH ST. Telephone 7157

NATHANS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
Red Cross Shoes, Sportswear
Next to Palmer Bank

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Miriam Gross Knitted Wear
AT FIVE POINTS

LaMODE
"Where Quality Comes First, Price Next"
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Bien Jolie Corsets
Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
251 MAIN ST. "Meet Me at La Mode"

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

Young Electric Service
Frigidaire—L. H. Electric Ranges and Water Heaters—F. M. Water Systems —Bosch, F. M. and Crosley Radio
Wiring Service—Appliances
360 Main Phone 2121

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

KRE-MEL
MAC'S FOOD SHOP
318 MAIN STREET Phone 2299

ST. PETERSBURG

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

— HOWARD'S —
ICE CREAM PARLOR
serves that
Delicious Southern Dairies
ICE CREAM
Also Dairy Lunch
115 3RD STREET NORTH
DIAL 65911—AND WE'LL DELIVER
"Opposite Williams Park"

The Garden Cafeteria
The Smart Place to Eat
232 Second St. North

Suwanee Hotel Beauty Shop
Complete Beauty Service
Expert operators
MRS. M. RAY SCHMIDT
122 5th St. N. Phone 6996

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor

614 1ST AVE. N.
DIAL 5711
La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Court
Dial 5979
Under same management.

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

in Your Spring and Summer Clothing!
Is Your Guarantee of Unequaled Quality and Value

Old Reliable Shu Fixry
201 EAST LAFAYETTE ST.
High Grade Shoe Repairing and Shoe Polishes
Reasonable Prices
C. S. Unger, Mgr.

STANALAND'S MARKET
1631 SNOW AVENUE
We Deliver Phone H. 1454
"Quality Merchandise at Reasonable Prices"
Meats—Groceries—Produce
Nothing but the Best.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET
L. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LHE MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

"Shop at
Sears
and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co.
Tampa, Fla.

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH, SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Since 1866—Insurance Only
Fire — Automobile
Burglary — Casualty — Bonds
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

Insurance and Annuities
Inquiries invited—
no obligation
Charles E. Shepard
The Equitable Life Assur. Society of U. S.
2020, Rhodes-Haverty Bldg. Walnut 3793

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Wainstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FLOWERS BY WIRE—Anywhere—Anytime
8 PEACHTREE WA. 0908

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

DO YOU KNOW?
That it is cheaper to have your Rats, Roaches, etc., exterminated by us than to keep them.
Let us explain our Methods. No Obligations. Reasonable Rates.
F. A. YORK, Distributor
ROSE EXTERMINATOR CO.
27 PEACHTREE ARCADE Wa 8343

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
LEW ADLER
Established 1906
113 Peachtree Wa 4887

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4984-R
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Col'ins Baking Co.
Bread and Cakes
205 Cotton Ave. Phone 4900

DRY CLEANING Snow's LAUNDRY DYEING
Phone 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

KARSTEN DENSON CO.
Spring Bulbs and Seed Fertilizer
PHONE 5411 519 THIRD ST.

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951
Shop—NEWBERRY'S

Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"
MULBERRY MARKET
"Everything Good to Eat"
Choice Meats - Fish - Poultry
Groceries - Produce
Prompt Delivery
Tels. 4181-4182 418-20-22 Mulberry St.

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Forty-five years of continued service increases our responsibility.
DIAL 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box , RCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

FOR SKI-SPORTS AT MURREN
MODERN FLATS TO LET
Montana-House
Mürren Switzerland

FRENCH TEACHERS

PARIS—Madame Canal, 3 rue Dugueselin; Government school teacher knowing English, gives French lessons at home. Frs. 20.- an hour.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W C 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents,
Trade Marks and Designs.

POST WANTED

SWISS lady, German, French, English, shorthand, typewriting, general office work; long experience. Box No. G. 56, The Christian Science Monitor, 16, rue du Mont-Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.
PRINTING OFFICE
HENRIK STEFFENSVEJ 2
TEL. VESTER 3059

FRANCE

PARIS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67
9 A. M.-5:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marcaline
Smartest Hats in Paris for the price.
4, RUE DU MARCHE ST. HONORE

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

POCOCK & JOHNSON
5 Rue de Surène, Paris
Tel: Anj. 15-60
Groceries and Candies

INSURANCE of all kinds
GENERAL AGENCY OF THE "ZURICH" Cie.
Ch. Hanicotte
2 avenue des Marronniers
Villeneuve St. George (S & O)
Near Paris

"Say It With Flowers"

BERNARD
FLORIST
128 rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to All Parts
Tel: Passy 86-91

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

F. A. RINK
(Plumbers)
Lood-, Zink- en sanitaire Werken. Aanleggen van Gas- en Waterleiding. Leveranciers van Gasfornuizen en moderne Petroleum-Kooktoestellen. Erkend installateur der Gem. Gasfabrieken.
Monsterkamers Albert Cuypstraat 40/42
TEL. 28004

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578
v Weede van Dykveldstr. 71. 73. 75a

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

INDIA

CEYLON

FRAMJEE HOUSE HOTEL
Select Clientele
Beautifully situated facing sea. Excellent cuisine, quiet, comfortable, spacious grounds. Tennis court.
Terms per day from 10/- to 12/- shillings sterling.
English Proprietress, D. Mace-Shepherd
English Manageress, Mrs. Gilroy
Telephone 2380 Steamers met

NORWAY

OSLO

JULIE ÖSTBYE
N. Slotsgate 17
FLOWERS
Sent to All Parts of the World
Tel. 23432 Telegrams: "Ceres"

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only goods of quality.

HANS MOBERG
Jeweller
Kungsholmsgatan 18 Tel. 53 69 12

BREDENBERG & CO.
Knitted Goods and Hosiery
54 Drottninggatan 54 7 Humlegardsgatan 7
16 Hamngatan 16 39 Kungsgatan 39
16 Sturegatan 15 28 Götgatan 28
64a Hornsgatan 64a

When You **Purchase Goods**
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA AND FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69,
Norrlandsgatan 7, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 33
In Göteborg: V. Hamngatan 11.

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
PUB
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments — there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Precosa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery, and handwoven textiles.
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72 - 78 - Stockholm

Myrstedts Matthörna
WELL KNOWN LEADING FIRM
IN
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 50 GOTEBORG

Lagersons SHOE STORE
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

By Appointment to the Royal Family
Aktiebolaget John V. Löfgren & Co.
DRAPERS
Founded in 1818.
Silk, Woollen and Cotton Goods.
FREDSGATAN 3.

Books—Magazines—Stationery
Biblioteksbokhandeln
Biblioteksgatan 12

WIENERSKOATELJÉ
Carlsson & Sandberg
RUNEBERGSGATAN 10
Executes orders for turn shoes (Vändsydda). Repairs. Speciality: Turn shoes.
We fetch and deliver the shoes. Tel. 214784

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schélegatan 18. Tel. 507413

MIMOSA
Florists
NORRLANDSGATAN 3
Recommend their artistic floral work.
Tel. 117092

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
GRABEN 23
SEIDEN-UND WOLLSTOFFE
Silk and Woollen Materials

BASEL

BEST LINEN for Bed, Table and Kitchen.
LEINEN AUSSTEUERN
famous for 300 years
Inspection and Comparison invited
Siegrist
The House for Quality
9, Nauenstrasse, BASEL

CHRISTIANSEN
COUTURE
Tel. 31.695 Austrasse 112 Beim Brausebad.
(DRESSMAKER)

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12, BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
BARFÜSSERPLATZ 21.
Tel. 46.448

MALER GESCHÄFT
F. BOLLIGER-FAUST
Untere Heuberg 12. Tel. 25.982
(PAINTER)

E. KÜMMERLI
Elektrische Anlagen
Tellstrasse 1, Basel.
(ELECTRICIAN)

FRIEDA SCHNEIDER
Droguerie z. Sternenberg
Drug Store
Greifengasse 8. Tel. 26.981

H. LEU
Horlogerie, Bijouterie
Argenterie, Reparation soignee.
GUTERSTRASSE 207b (Tell Platz)
Watchmaker and Jeweller

BERNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 P. M.-6 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bakery - Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Speciality:
FRUCHTKUCHEN u. KUCHENTEIG
Delivery to Your House
Tel. 23.547

KOLONIALWAREN
FRAU MÜHLEMANN-GERTSCH
Täglich frische Eier, Butter und Käse
Höheweg 10
(Groceries, Eggs, Butter, Cheese)

Chapellerie Modes
C. BURKHARDT
Aarbergergasse 63
Opposite Hauptpost

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

CHR Rüfenacht
always at your service
COATS WOOLLENS
FROCKS SILKS
KNITWEAR HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR GLOVES
Spitalgasse 17

TÜRLER
Bern Marktgasse 27
Zurich Paradeplatz

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

Möbel
A. Lüscher
Kramgasse 55
(Furniture)

G. Koch & Sohn
Berner Molkerei
Engehaldenstrasse 8—Telephon 22.325
Tafelbutter, Kochbutter
Yoghurt, Honig
(Dairy)

Dampfbügelanstalt
KIRCHENFELD
Thunstr. 4 Tel. 22.673
REPAIRS, CHEMICAL CLEANING and DYEING
Abholen und abliefern kostenlos. Prompte Bedienung

Marti
MARKTGASSE 9
The Leading House
FOR
KNITTED DRESSES

Schubbuss Schneider
Bernois Libre S.A.
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes, and Shoes for difficult feet
Spezialität: Prothos

Stationery Shop
J. MORGENTHALER
Neuengasse 43

FOUNTAIN PENS—SOUVENIRS
Postcards of Christian Science Church.

Gaffner, Ludwig & Co.
Fish - Poultry - Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

Bossart
Effingerstr. 7, Bern
CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINOLEUM
INTERIOR DECORATION

Blumenhaus Eichenberger
Spitalgasse 22
FLORIST
Member of Fleurop

PHOTO HOUSE
AESCHBACHER
Kodaks - Zeiss
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

Parfumerie Millefleurs
J. SALZMANN
Marktgasse 17
Beauty Products
Toilet Requisites

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17, Tel. 22.331

K. RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs.

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

Wormser
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4 Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)

Wäscherei Steiner
Ralligweg 3. Tel. 33.055
(LAUNDRY)

E. HELIER-SICKERT
Munzgraben 4, near Palace Bellevue
Gloves, Stockings, Ties, Scarves

BUY YOUR FLOWERS in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ
GROCERY SHOP
Kolonialwaren
KROPF-BALMER
Flurstrasse 38

SWITZERLAND

BIEL

Stoffe und Konfektion
DRAPERY STORE

Gygax Flower Shops
2, Kanalgasse, Tel. 47.52
14 Bahnhofstrasse, im Hotel Elite, Tel. 54.77
110 Stämpflistrasse: Gärtnerei, Tel. 45.82
Member of Fleurop.

Confiserie Patisserie
ERNEST SCHINDLER
Alle Osterspezialitäten
NIDAUGASSE Tel. 37.73
(Confectioner)

A. WEISE
Färberei und chem. Waschanstalt
Plissee und Hohlsaum Zentralplatz
DYEING, CLEANING, PLEATING, ETC.

MODES ANNELISE
Centralplatz 51. First Floor
Tel. 43.09

W. SCHURCH
Pont du Moulin
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Underwear
First-Class Hosiery and Gloves

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

Cooking and Heating by GAS
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6 BOULEVARD JAMES FAZY

Robert Chevallier
20 Rue du Marché, Terraillet
Maroquinerie
Articles de Voyage
Leather Goods

ROBES MANTEAUX et Transformations Diverses
COUTURE
Mme F. Uebelhardt
Rue de la Violette, 25
4me. à droite (ascenseur)
(DRESSMAKER)

Chocolates of All Swiss Makes
HOFFMANN & KOEBELI
Rue du Marché 8 and Rue du Mont-Blanc 22
TEL. 42.591 and 23.792
Mail orders filled for small quantities

Maison GRIVAT TRICOSA
11 Place du Molard
Underwear for Men, Women and Children
SPECIALITY OF BABY GARMENTS
STOCKINGS, SOCKS, GLOVES
KNITTING WOOL

CHARCUTERIE DE PLAINPALAIS
ARNOLD EGG
28 Rue de Carouge Tel. 42.046
(PORKBUTCHER)

SPECIALITY OF REAL LACES
M. J. & L. FONTAINE
10 Rue de la Croix d'Or
Embroideries—Handkerchiefs
NEEDLEWORK

ED. BAUD S.A.
10, Rue de Rive Tel. 48.366
Spécialiste en:
Serrures diverses, Articles de tapissiers, Articles de ménage. 5% Timbres Jaunes.
(Ironmonger)

MUHLSTEIN
RUE DE LA CONFEDERATION
Quality Clothes at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-made
Skis, Racquets, etc.

W. DANZ
Jewellery—Silverware
Watches
GALERIES CENTRALES

LINGERIE, BONNETERIE
TISSUS FANTAISIE
Grande Maison de Blanc
BUISSON-PAISANT
9, Rue de la Confédération
(WHITE GOODS)

Coutellerie de L'Ile
L. FONTAINE
12, Quai des Moulins, 12
Christofle Jewellery

Coiffure and Beaute
Ladies' Hairdressers
GEISER & NEUHAUS
4, Rue Bonivard—English spoken
Beside the English Church
Tel. 24.370

Tappissier - Decorateur
(Upholsterer-Decorator)
O. PITTAUER
Meubles Literie, Rideaux
4 Rue Lidfard Tel. 22.125

LAUSANNE

For Everything Concerning
ELECTRICAL WORK
Apply to
H. KAPPELER
5 Rue Pepinet, 2 Grand Pont
House founded in 1898

STATIONERY
CH. VIREDAZ
Commercial and Social Stationery
Our "Ambassador" Fountain Pens are guaranteed 4 years.
Tel. 22.663 RUE PICHARD 2

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE (Continued)

à la Fermière
MONTET St LAURENT 15 - RUE St FRANÇOIS 10
Maison spécialisée en produits laitiers de qualité.
Dairy Produce

AGENCE IMMOBILIERE
Georges Walter
33, Rue de Bourg. Tel. 32.411
Since devaluation good opportunities in villas and estates.

NEUCHATEL

MELLES. R. & M. CORNAZ
SALON DE MODES
rue du Seyon, 1st Floor Tel. 52-815
Reparations, Transformation de Chapeaux
(MILLINERS)

ST. GALLEN

E. Grünenfelder
beim Broderbrunnen
CORSETS
LINGERIE FINE

EUG. KOLLER-MAURER
Groceries
Alle Lebensmittel
Lämmlisbrunnstr. 48 Tel. 40.07

Woollen and Silk Materials
MISS MARY HOFFMANN
NEUGASSE 51

ZURICH

Before buying your
PERSIAN
Carpet or Rug, make it a point to see the well-assorted stocks at

Mariacher & Co.
Raemistrasse 7, Bellevue
the specialists for all kinds of Oriental Carpets and Rugs.

Bahnhofplatz 9 Zürich 1.
H. RÜEGG-PERRY & Co
The House for Carpets, Linoleum, Oriental Carpets
Travelling Rugs

MANTEL TAILLEURS COMPLETS CONFECTION NACH MASS
Leonhardsteig-Zahringerstr. Seilergraben b. Central TAILOR
BRÄNDLI

Modes Lydia
Bahnhofstrasse 71, 1st Floor Tel. 37.562
Hats, Scarfs, Bags L. Motschi

Blumenhaus Kreuzplatz
O. HAUSER
empfiehlt sich für Blumenlieferungen für Zürich
"FLEUROP" Blumenspendenvermittlung (FLOWERS)

GASSMANN
Zürich, Poststrasse 7 und Bahnhofstrasse 24 beim Paradeplatz
First Class House for Ladies' and Children's Garments

Qualitäts-Schuhhaus
Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann. Footwear.
Limmatquai 102 Tel. 25.525

Beurer
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
Bellevueplatz - Paradeplatz

Täglich Eingang von
Wollstoff-Neuheiten
MÜLLER-BLUMLI
Bellevueplatz neben Kino (WOLLEN MATERIALS)

E. Osswald, Zürich
DELICATESSEN
MATERIALWAREN
KREUZPLATZ 16 - STORCHENGASSE 8
RIGIPLATZ
(GROCERIES, ETC.)

C. BRUNNER'S ERBEN
In Gassen, b/Paradeplatz, Zürich
DAMEN UND HERRENSTOFFE
LEINEN und BAUMWOLLWAREN
(Linen and Cotton Goods)

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 36
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer
(FLORIST)

ALKOHOLFREIES RESTAURANT
MÜNTZPLATZ ZÜRICH I.
Meals at any hour

L. Kulli
Seefeldstrasse 15 Tel. 46.415
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
(Household Goods)
GIVE FLOWERS
and you give joy.
BLUMEN KAUFMANN
Rämistrasse 3
Select Choice
Conditorei Erfrischungsraum
Albert Morf
Kappelergasse 16—Tel. 31.929—Cent. alhof 16
Spezialität: Marzipan und fl. Bonbons (Sweets)

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

TÜALER
ZÜRICH Paradeplatz
BERN Marktgasse 27

A.-G. für Malerarbeiten Zürich
Vulkanstrasse 110. Tel. 55.844
Fachgemässe Ausführung aller Malerarbeiten
(PAINTER)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS
For Ladies' Wear of the Better Kind
Our Winter Sale is in full swing
Every garment of our high grade stock is marked in plain figures. Reduced—including the famous branded makes of British merchandise of which we are the authorised selling agents. The label on the garment you buy is a guarantee of good workmanship.

MIDDLEMOSTS
for Good Clothes
76 ST. GEORGE'S ST., CAPE TOWN

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNGS PROVISION STORES
Wholesale and Retail Grocers
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily deliveries.
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products.

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Elmonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street Cape Town

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-mades to Measure
89 ST. GEORGE STREET
(Opp. Cape Argus Office)
TELEPHONE 2-3577

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour
PRINTERS
Dormehl Street
Between Sir Lowry Rd. and Newmarket St.
Opposite J. & A. Buchanan Ltd.

DURBAN

John Orr & Co.
WEST ST. DURBAN
DURBAN and MARITZBURG
New Stocks arrive by Mail to Replenish Our Thirty Departments.

Every Clothing Item for Women, Children and Men

PREMIER BUTCHERY
Under Personal Supervision of the Proprietors: Hunter & Dyson
FRESH MEAT DAILY
BABY BEEF a Speciality
Delivery twice daily to any part of Durban.
Telephone your orders Phone 20489
STALL 7—BOROUGH MARKET

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At your service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites.
209 PINE STREET Phone 20521

When Buying Flowers Try
HOWDENS
(Manageress:—Miss Molly Mills)
FLORISTS—NURSERYMEN—SEEDSMEN
Specialists in
Bouquets and Floral Decorations
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 WEST ST. Phone 25321 Residence 46671

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

THE CITY DAIRY
(Under the personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 Plein St. cor. Wanderers St.
For Milk, Cream, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
Branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
BEDFORD ROAD. YEOVILLE

O. K. LADIES'
Hairdressing Saloon
(Proprietress, L. HUTCHESON)
(2nd Floor)
O. K. BAZAARS, ELOFF STREET

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow.
1st Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street.

ANN'S
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon
274 LOUIS BOTHA AVENUE
ORANGE GROVE 45-2458

TRANSVAAL GRAPHITE CO.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound.
"Murrella" Boiler Composition.
Graphite for Granolithic, Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-2126

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

For Quality *Value For*

Cleghorns
ALSO CAPE TOWN AND PORT ELIZABETH
Everything for
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and MEN'S WEAR
ELOFF, KERK and VON BRANDIS STREETS
JOHANNESBURG

Jno. W. Quinn & Co.
LIMITED
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
Phones 22-4911 and 22-4912

Ward & Salmons
For Value in
Men's Wear
Boys' Wear
Sports Goods
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22-6311
Also at
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

BRENNERS
SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES
PEGASUS MOBILOIL
Mobilgas GARGOYLE Mobiloil
Harrison & De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milliner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes Our Speciality
Ask for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List
96 Pritchard St., 62 Kerk St.
37 Loveday St. P. O. Box 6818

"Fanny"

VIRGINIA MILK FARMS
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderer St., Johannesburg
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade MILK, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

GREAVES
for
GIFTS
JEWELLERS
HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST.
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
Typewriter Experts and Stationers
Phone 33-7855
New Kempsey Bldgs. 115 Fox Street

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specializing in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
Annuities and Pensions
See LUCIEN FRANCK
Phone 33-8147 P. O. Box 2013
c/o Sun Life of Canada, Aegis Bldgs.

PIETERMARITZBURG

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. BOX 177 PHONE 3192

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. Ltd.
RETAIL BUTCHERS
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets
192 Commercial Rd. Phone 2439
2 North St. Phone 3242
ALSO
CITY MEAT SUPPLY CO.
163-165 West St. Phone 2498
PREMIER BUTCHERY
145 Church St. Phone 2575

TARBOTON & BRIDGETT
Stationers, Printers, Booksellers
227 Church St. Phone 3189

Good Watches
When You Want a First-Class Timekeeper—Let Us Serve You.
FORSYTH & CO. (Pty.) Limited
Jewellers and Opticians
167 Church Street Phone 3363

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG (Continued)

C. Emile
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS and BEAUTY SPECIALISTS
London and Continental Operators
399, West Street, DURBAN
Phone 20528 (two lines)
409, West Street, DURBAN
Phone 21029
5, West Street, DURBAN
(Beach) Phone 23292
and at
236, Church Street, Maritzburg
Phone 2722

Come to Us for
LADIES' FROCKS
LINGERIE MILLINERY
RELIABLE FOOTWEAR
MEN'S SUITS SHIRTS
SPORTS COATS AND TROUSERS

IRELANDS
IRELAND & CO. LTD., MARITZBURG

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES, Pty. Ltd.
NEW ARCADE
High Class Footwear
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
Phone 3188 P. O. Box 60

Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd.
(W. McCraw, Late Manager Outfitting Department Becketts)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month.
C/o Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane Pretoria

VEREENIGING

Newhaven Residential Hotel
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience—under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney
Also
Bovey Court Residential Hotel
LIVINGSTONE AVENUE
Under personal supervision of Mrs. Glover.
Terms per day, week, or month on application

Australia
NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

TOOLS
For all Trades The Farm & Home
Phone UW 9256
Spooners Service Stores
37 GEORGE ST PARRAMATTA
Paint Brushes Electric Supplies Crockery
GLASSWARE

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone BW. 5074
9 A. M.-6 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

CHRISTINE
Ladies' Hairdresser
Beauty Specialist
136b Liverpool St., Opp. Mark Foys'
M. A. 5241

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

For Every Radio Requirement
Peter Pan Radio Service
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Right in the Heart of the City
Phone B. 4146 Mail Orders Filled

Primrose Showroom
93 Elizabeth Street, close to King Street
GLOVES
Hosiery and Lingerie
Children's Wear

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone P 1502

Builder and Contractor
ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Churches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes Built in City or Country
Renovations and Small Jobs of All Descriptions Attended To
Telephone F. L. 4951—U. W. 9447

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 GEORGE ST., opp. Margaret St.
SYDNEY
PHONE X 1226 PRIVATE J 4592

A. DEGOTARDI
Member Real Estate Institute
REAL ESTATE and COMMISSION AGENT
Rents Faithfully Collected
124 WILLOUGHBY RD., CROWS NEST
Also WOLLSTONECRAFT RWY. STATION

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

Miss Levenberg
Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney Tel. M. 3946

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

HORDERN BROTHERS
General Drapers and Furnishers
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters Etc.
Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
Pitt and George Streets Sydney

WESTINGHOUSE
Domestic and Commercial Refrigerators
RADIOS
Cleaners, Washing and Ironing Machines, Sewing Machines, etc.
E. F. WILKS & CO., Ltd.
124 Castlereagh Street, Sydney

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.
PHONE MJ 4202

Marieanne
(Lilla Scott)
Exclusive Millinery
1st Prom, City House, 164 Pitt St., City
Specializing in Remodeling and Made to Order Millinery

Diamonds, Rings, Watches, Cut Crystal
S. A. SCOTT
Opp. St. Andrew's Cathedral
566 George Street
MA 5328 Est. 1888

HONEYMAN PRESS
Art and Commercial
PRINTERS
Lyceum House, 214 Pitt Street
Phone: M. A. 5516

MONTPELLIER
PRIVATE HOTEL
39 Elizabeth Bay Road, Sydney
Proprietress, Mrs. F. M. PAULSEN
PHONE F. 2218

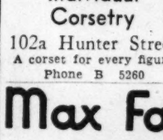
G. H. MARTIN & CO.
Organ Specialists
We devote our main energies to the handling of reliable organs, both reed and pipe.
114 Castlereagh Street M. A. 2759

J.B. GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE OIL METHOD
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators
Callaghan House, 393 George Street SYDNEY
Estab. 55 Years Phone MA 5583

L. M. Oldfield
Trained Corsetiere
Individual Corsetry
102a Hunter Street
A corset for every figure
Phone B 5260

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS



Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, George Street opp. Regent, George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta.

ebe
LOVELINESS PREPARATIONS
The most modern Cosmetics at 50b Darlinghurst Road, Sydney
London, Paris, Berlin, Hollywood

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Bedggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

DOBBS BROS., LTD.
House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 50 OCEAN BEACH MANLY Telephone YU 1076

OPTICIANS
Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
E. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

HAMBURGER JOE'S
SERVICE CENTRES
*BONDI
*CROWS NEST
*ST. LEONARDS
*KINGS CROSS
*DACEYVILLE
*CAMPSIE
*ROCKDALE
*BROADWAY
Tasty Delicacies Served
CLEAN HOT AND QUICK

MADEMOISELLE
CLERC *Exclusive Designer*
Robes et Manteaux
St. James Bldgs. 107-9 Elizabeth St. SYDNEY Tel. MA 2597

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Queensland Made
The New Age Creation
Ethel C. Sharp
Tailor-made Corsetiere
Head Office:
211 Adelaide Street
Brisbane, Australia
(Opp. Anzac Square)
Phone B6252
Also at: Toowoomba, Townsville, Oakey, Bundaberg and 428 George Street, Sydney.

Overells'
(PTY.) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY.) LTD
The Valley-BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Visit Our Cafe for Luncheons, Afternoon Teas—Special Home-Made Cakes

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 Queen St., Brisbane, Australia
Piano, Radio and Music Warehouse
Gramaphones, Rolls, Records
Sheet Music All Musical Supplies

Art Florist, Seedsman and Nurseryman
M. G. ROSE
GEORGE ST. (Next Trittons)
WICKHAM STREET near Valley Corner
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Phones City—B 8674
NURSERY—M 6427
NURSERY—Melton Road, Northgate

Crown Engineering Works
PTY. LTD.
52, Hope St., Sth. Brisbane, Australia
Iron and Brass Founders
Elec., Oxy. Welders, Blacksmiths
Motor Repairs
D. W. SUCHTING, Man. Director

G. & B. BRANDON
Brisbane's High Class Boot Repairers
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES:
Elizabeth Street, near Theatre Royal
Queen Street, opp. Exton House
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
Phone B. 5457 Brisbane, Australia

Phone B4460—After 7 p. m., M2302
LUCY'S
HATS - - - FROCKS
126 Adelaide St., Brisbane, Australia
(Opp. Finney's)
Late Manageress Lucy Secour

PRYCE & READ
DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Own materials made up
RENOVATIONS
173 ADELAIDE STREET
Near Edward Street
Brisbane, Australia

HENRY DEAN & SONS
PTY. LTD.
Roma Street, Brisbane, Australia
Agricultural Produce Merchants and Commission Agents
Poultry Farmers' requisites have special attention. We sell these lines wholesale and retail. Laying and growing mashes, chick food of all varieties, lowest possible prices, best quality.

WALLACE BISHOP & SON PTY LTD
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
224 Queen St., Brisbane, Australia

ALEXANDERS Ltd.
BRISBANE (Q.) AUSTRALIA
Odourless Dry Cleaners, Dyers, and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving Depots, Adelaide St. (opp. Finney's); Queen St. (Old Town Hall); Valley (Crease's Corner)
PHONE B 2808

PLUMBER
Sewerage connections a specialty
F. C. WHITE
123 Butterfield Street, HERSTON
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Phone B. 5896

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture, Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office, 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane, Australia. Phones B1831 (5 lines)

Central Parking Garage
PTY. LTD.
Adelaide Street (opp. Woolworth's)
Brisbane, Australia
24-Hour PARKING, WASHING, POLISHING and GREASING Service
G. W. WHATMORE, Manager

LAWRENCE
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlours
9th Floor, Commercial Bank Chambers
Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia
23 years' experience. 9 months' guarantee all Permanent Waves. Setting, Tinting Water Waving, Hair Cutting, etc. All done by specialists.
Call, Write, or Phone B9946

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean Street, Toowoong Ph. Toowoong 90
Edward St., City (near Elizabeth St.) Phone B. 7146
Ipswich Road (Park Road Section) Phone J. 2533
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Free Delivery All Suburbs

F. TRITTON (Pty.) Ltd.
HOUSE FURNISHERS
260 GEORGE ST., BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
One of Brisbane's Leading Houses for Furniture, Carpets and Linoleums

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE Co. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE — MARINE — MOTORS — GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5240 (3 lines)

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6527
9 A. M.-6 P. M. daily—Sat. 9 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Incley PTY. LTD.
IMPORTERS & CREATORS OF GOWNS HATS AND SPORTSWEAR
During Rebuilding Temporary Address
FIRST FLOOR BLOCK 'B' THE BLOCK COLLINS ST.

W. D. JOYNT & Company
Commercial and Color
PRINTERS
447 LITTLE BOURKE STREET
CENTRAL 7199

CORSETS
Mrs. LOTTIE MARTIN
Expert consultations and fittings for every type of figure.
LINGERIE
Miss D. WILLIAMS
Distinctive Foundation Garments
"WILMAR"
Phone Cent. 5218 294 Lt. Collins Street

TAYLOR & SON
PRINTERS and Carton Manufacturers
All Classes of General Printing
Color Work a Specialty
MANTON LANE
Off 567 Lit. Lonsdale Street
Phone CENT. 7964

Thomas Harrison
IMPORTER and CREATOR OF MODEL HATS
3rd Floor Chartres House
163 COLLINS STREET

TEAS, DINNERS LUNCHEONS
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9:30
COLLINS ST. (1) Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F 5969 and F 5541
Tel. F-6781 Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

REGENCY CAFE
SOVEREIGN VALUE
Good Cooking — Good Service
Pleasant Surroundings
CLYDE WAY, 132 ELIZABETH STREET
Grace Keddie Manageress Cent. 7019

Ottrey's
SHOE SALON
All Newest, Exclusive Styles and Designs in MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING FOOTWEAR
Cor. Manchester Unity Arcade and Collins Street, C 1

MAY BARNETT
(Late of Ball & Welch Ltd.)
GLOVES HOSIERY
LINGERIE HANDKERCHIEFS
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins St. F1887

CARPET CLEANING
Shampooing, Repairing, General Cleaning
G. C. Singleton & Co.
MELB. F5619 SYD. B3788

Plant Quality NOW *Flower Seeds*
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth St., Melb. M5766 Pty. Ltd.

EILEEN PARKER
DRESSMAKER
Frocks, Costumes, Coats
"Cut, Fit and Tack Service"
Prices Moderate
Room 819, London Stores Bldg.
ELIZABETH STREET Cent. 6760

General Hardware Merchants
Ironmongery, kitchenware, china, crystal, garden tools, paints, etc.
F. L. LANCASTER
127 Chapel St., WINDSOR
WINDSOR 6735

The Strand
Furniture Warehouse Pty. Ltd.
276-278 Chapel Street S. PRAHRAN, S. 1 Win. 4419

W. Howard Walter
OPTICIAN
115 ELIZABETH STREET
PHONE MU 2607 Next McEwans

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

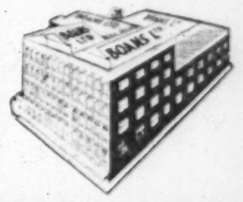
Creatively— MELBOURNE'S LEADING COUTURIER
LOUIS PELTIER
NICHOLAS BUILDING 37 SWANSTON STREET

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD.
THRIFT-SERVICE
WASHING BY WEIGHT
56 Hewson St. Malvern, S. E. 4
Tels. U. 3111 and U. 3112

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST & MOST POPULAR STORE



BOANS
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

FOR DOMESTIC AND COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION
ALSO RADIOS
SEE
O.T. ABRAHAMS
REFRIGERATION ENGINEERS
B 1547 929 HAY ST. PERTH

WATCHES - JEWELRY
W. A. SOUVENIRS
Repair Service
J. T. FERRY
241-243 Murray Street
Tel. B 1605

W. O. Williams
PLUMBER and SHEET-METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes. Skylights, Fireplaces, Stoves of all kinds, new and re-conditioned.
Repairs promptly attended to.
710 WELLINGTON STREET, PERTH
Tel. B 3252

GEORGE NELSON
720 HAY ST. PERTH
Sells BEDGGOODS Shoes
As well as other Comfort Shoes.
At Your Service TEL. F. 1726

Alfred Hart
64 Monument St. Buckland Hill
Painter Decorator Renovator
Estimates Free

Viola Toilet Salon
Specialists in All Branches of Toilet Work
Permanent Waving by the Kerka Oil System
Prop. Miss V. BENDAL
Prince of Wales Buildings
Murray Street,
Rooms 10, 11 and 12, Perth
Telephone B. 7878

For All Electrical Installations and Repairs Consult
L. H. Deague & Co.
36 PIER STREET
Specializing in Cooking Appliances

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

DADLEY'S LTD.
Shoe Specialists
Agents for
WALKOVER and SAXONE SHOES
also PACKARD SLIPPERS
200 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

MACKAY'S for Seeds and Plants and everything for the Garden
FLORAL WORK of Every Description at Shortest Notice
Day Tel. 44-322 After Hours, 28-799.
MACKAY'S
"THE QUALITY HOUSE"
98 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND
(Mention this advertisement and get 10% discount.)

MRS. A. BINNS
Permanent Waving and Beauty Culture
ALL BEAUTY AIDS STOCKED
18 Strand Arcade, Auckland Tel. 42302

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL ST. CHRISTCHURCH

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-585

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Poetic Script and Fine Acting Lend Power to 'Beloved Enemy'

Beloved Enemy (United Artists)—Beautifully written and sincerely enacted love story set against the strife-torn background of the 1922 Irish uprising. John Balderston, Rose Franken and William Brown Meloney wrote the screen play about a rebel leader who falls in love with the daughter of the English ambassador. Well worth seeing. Brian Aherne, Merle Oberon, Henry Stephenson, Karen Morley, Jerome Cowan, David Niven, Donald Crisp and others.—Adults and young people.

Camille (Metro)—Lavishness and art combine under George Cukor's skillful hand to present Greta Garbo as Marguerite in one of her best performances. The adaptation by Zoe Akins, James Hilton and Frances Marion holds closely to the stage play. Robert Taylor, Lionel Barrymore, Jessie Raiph, Rex O'Malley, Lenore Ulric, Elizabeth Allan, Henry Daniell, Laura Hope Crews.—Adults and mature young people.

John Meade's Woman (Paramount)—With shots of timber felling practically eliminated, this film is satisfied with being a good, if slightly confused, melodrama about a ruthless lumber and wheat baron who at long last wakes up to the real worth of the farm-girl wife he has married to spite a society gold digger. The tie-up between forest destruction and droughts and floods could have been made more telling. Production is competent. Edwin Arnold, Francine Larrimore (in her screen starring debut), Gail Patrick, George Bancroft.—Adults.

Liebelei (Elite Tonfilm)—Poignant tragedy in German about a young lieutenant and a young singer whose chance of happiness together is shattered when the boy is killed dueling a baron with whose wife he had been indiscreet. The girl commits suicide. Translated "Light o' Love," the film was taken from a play by Arthur Schnitzler. It is acted and directed with sensitiveness and restraint. Paul Hoerbiger, Magda Schneider, Luise Ullrich, Wolfgang Liebeneiner, Willi Echberger, Gustaf Gruendgens.—Adults.

Mysterious Crossing (Universal)—Smart-aleck reporter makes stooges of the police, solves the murder of the banker, and performs other feats of "derring-do" to rescue and win the fair damsel in distress. The whole affair is impossible. James Dunn, Jean Rogers, Andy Devine.—Adults and young people.

Ready, Willing and Able (Warner)—Strictly for screen musical fans. As the producer of the musical comedy within a musical comedy observes, "The whole idea has been done a hundred times before." From which you gather that the poor young man does get the necessary mazuma at the customary last minute to stage his supercolossal spectacle on one of those stages which would tax the resources of a Madison Square Garden. Ruby Keeler, Ross Alexander, Lee Dixon, Allen Jenkins, Hugh O'Connell, Louise Fazenda.—Family.

Smart Blonde (Warner Bros)—Girl reporter shows the chief detective how to catch criminals. Although fairly well paced, story and production are not as smart as the blonde. Glenda Farrell, Barton MacLane, Winifred Shaw, Craig Reynolds—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "The Human Adventure," "Yellow Cruise," "Great Guy," "Lloyds of London," "One in a Million," "Born to Dance," "Pennies From Heaven," "Champagne Waltz," "That Girl From Paris," "Stowaway," "Love on the Run," "As You Like It," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet."

Young People and Adults: "Black Legion," "You Only Live Once," "Maid of Salem," "The Plough and the Stars," "After the Thin Man," "The Plainsman," "Career Woman," "Winterset," Rembrandt," "Garden of Allah," "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Dodsworth," "Theodora Goes Wild."

Adults Only: "La Kermesse Heroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Studies In the Psalms

No. 92 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 22

Deliverance Out of Extremity

This magnificent dramatic psalm is perhaps best known for its first verse, which has been reported as the quotation spoken by Jesus on the cross: "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"

The thought is developed in three stanzas: The first presents the one who is experiencing a condition which seems to imply that he is forsaken of God. Some have thought that it was originally the cry of one about to suffer capital punishment, which in the earlier day was stoning, but during the period of the Romans, crucifixion. There is indication that it is circumstantial evidence alone which has determined the case. Under such conditions, this psalm probably was associated with such a situation and was familiar to the people as such. The plea "I am a worm, and no man; a reproach of men . . ." would imply some such connection.

The psalmist, however, regardless of the depth of his seeming despair, recognizes that God is holy, a God who delivered the ancient people of Israel when they trusted in Him. Therefore he can courageously ask, "Be not far from me; for trouble is near; for there is none to help."

The second stanza (v. 12-21) intensifies the piling up of trouble. The vivid rehearsal of these conditions appears to be for the purpose of recognizing the final deliverance as the outstanding miracle or demonstration of relief that it proves to be.

Here is again a massing of Oriental imagery such as few modern writers could equal. There are external foes, "strong bulls of Bashan"—probably a reference to robber bands from the territory in the hills of Bashan east of Jordan, where the "fat, sleek kine" of Amos' mention were kept. There are dogs, "the assembly of the wicked" who have "pierced my hands and my feet" and have already cast lots to part the garments among themselves (a familiar custom at a stoning).

Now in contrast to the mention of all external foes, all expressions of bodily collapse are massed together, until with a cry, in the very agony of crisis, the shout of deliverance is heard: "For thou hast heard me from the horns of the unicorns" (a symbol).

The last stanza is the universal rejoicing for deliverance, an inspired uplifted thought which turns from the contemplation of seeming evil to the lasting realization of the Lord's kingdom.

"All the ends of the earth shall remember and turn unto the Lord.
For the kingdom is the Lord's:
And he is the governor among the nations."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Shoestring Service

There was nothing new about selling shoe laces, but one smart lad decided that many people need shoe laces at unexpected times.

Living in rather a remote spot from the business district of the town, this lad supplied himself with various lengths and colors of shoe laces, from baby-shoe sizes to high shoes; and when he called at homes on Saturday mornings he politely said he was trying to bring a service to the homes of that locality, one which might prove helpful to mothers. Then he offered to replace any or all the shoe strings in the family's shoes, from baby's soiled ones to the broken ones in the father's.

He would insert the strings, being sure that they were the size needed; then he would leave his telephone number for emergency calls. His willingness to go more than half way to meet even a need as small as one pair made housewives respect the lad, and they gave the boy their orders.—Mrs. C. A. R., Boone, Iowa.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Regardless of style changes, along about this time of year the days begin to lengthen noticeably.

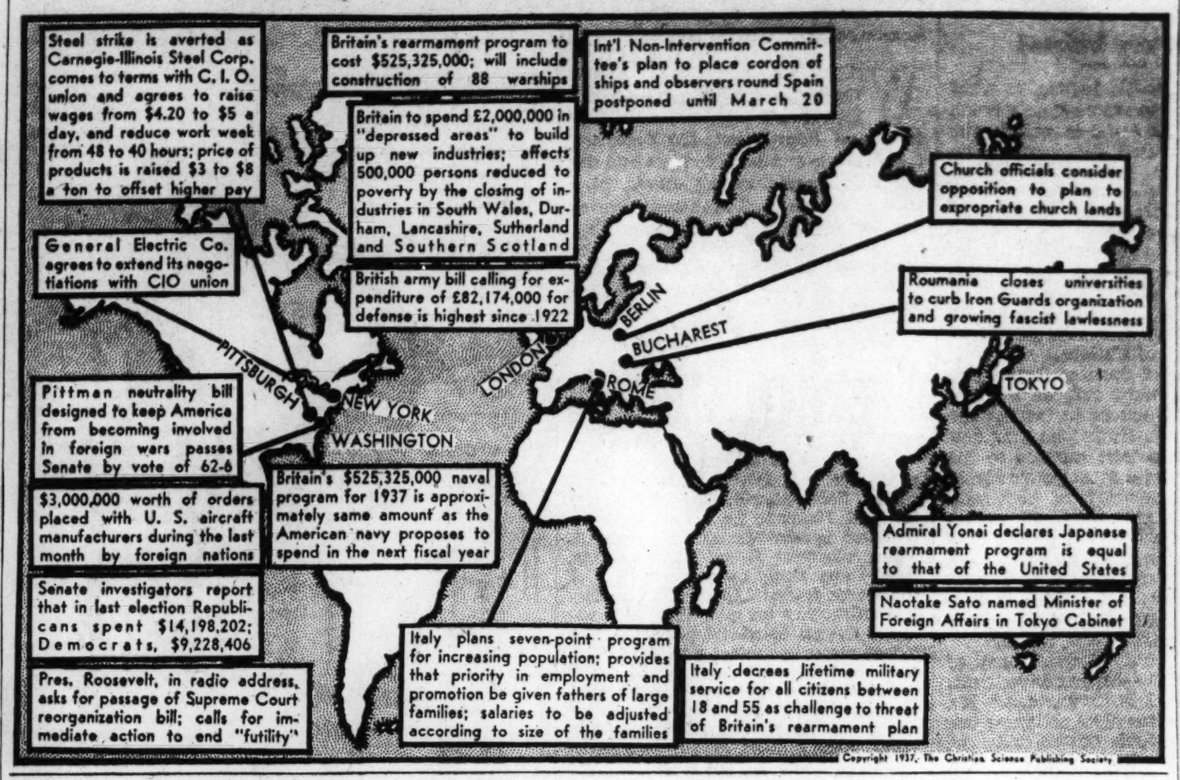
Factual Figuring: 36 plus 13 (E Pluribus Unum) minus 4 (In God We Trust) times 2, divided by 2, equals 45.

Letter Changing: Foot, soot, shot, shoe.

How Far Does It Travel?: Discounting the slight arc followed by the arm holding the needle, the needle itself travels only 4 inches—the distance from the outside edge of the musical recording, to the inside edge.

Ports of the World: Seattle—United States; Buenos Aires—Argentina; Southampton—England; Montevideo—Uruguay; Cherbourg—France; Naples—Italy; Singapore—Straits Settlements; Colombo—Ceylon; Rio de Janeiro—Brazil; Kobe—Japan.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Steel strike is averted as Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. comes to terms with C. I. O. union and agrees to raise wages from $4.20 to $5 a day, and reduce work week from 48 to 40 hours; price of products is raised $3 to $8 a ton to offset higher pay
Britain's rearmament program to cost $525,325,000; will include construction of 88 warships
Int'l Non-Intervention Committee's plan to place cordon of ships and observers round Spain postponed until March 20
Britain to spend £2,000,000 in "depressed areas" to build up new industries; affects 500,000 persons reduced to poverty by the closing of industries in South Wales, Durham, Lancashire, Sutherland and Southern Scotland
Church officials consider opposition to plan to expropriate church lands
General Electric Co. agrees to extend its negotiations with CIO union
British army bill calling for expenditure of £82,174,000 for defense is highest since 1922
Roumania closes universities to curb Iron Guards organization and growing fascist lawlessness
PITTSBURGH
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
BERLIN
BUCHAREST
ROME
TOKYO
Pittman neutrality bill designed to keep America from becoming involved in foreign wars passes Senate by vote of 62-6
$3,000,000 worth of orders placed with U. S. aircraft manufacturers during the last month by foreign nations
Britain's $525,325,000 naval program for 1937 is approximately same amount as the American navy proposes to spend in the next fiscal year
Admiral Yonai declares Japanese rearmament program is equal to that of the United States
Naotake Sato named Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo Cabinet
Senate investigators report that in last election Republicans spent $14,198,202; Democrats, $9,228,406
Italy plans seven-point program for increasing population; provides that priority in employment and promotion be given fathers of large families; salaries to be adjusted according to size of the families
Italy decrees lifetime military service for all citizens between 18 and 55 as challenge to threat of Britain's rearmament plan
Pres. Roosevelt, in radio address, asks for passage of Supreme Court reorganization bill; calls for immediate action to end "futility"

Copyright 1937, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Matchbox Game

The guests should be divided into two equal teams each standing in a line with first a boy, then a girl, and so on.

The top to a small matchbox is given to the first player in each line, and he places it on his nose. The object is to pass it down the line from nose to nose, without using the hands. If the box is dropped it must be returned to the first player and started over, and the team which finishes first wins.—Audrey M., San Antonio, Texas.

Odds and Ends

Half the Populace

The town of Friestadt, Wis., near Milwaukee, has 50 residents, but boasts a 25-piece town band.

Setting Precedent

Mrs. Sara Roosevelt is the only mother ever to see her son inaugurated as President of the United States for the second time.

Quotation for Today

I SHALL TRY to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In Lighter Vein

A Window Box

He had gone into the manager's office to inquire if he could have the Saturday morning off for the purpose of digging his garden.

"But, my good man," said the manager, "Smith told me only a day or two ago that you had no garden."

"Well, then," was the reply, "someone must have taken it off the window-sill."—Tit-Bits.

Misunderstood

She: "The man I eventually marry must be a hero."

He: "Oh, you're not nearly so much of a scourge as you would have me believe."

Opera Expenses

Smith: "How much did it cost you to see the opera?"

Brown: "Twenty dollars."

Smith: "I didn't know the tickets were so expensive."

Brown: "They weren't. It was my wife's new hat that was expensive."—Calgary Herald.

Ready for the Game

First Boy: "We're picking sides, England against India."

Second Boy: "Are the Indians blacking their faces?"

First Boy: "No, the English are washing theirs!"—Wizard Boys' Annual.

© De Haagsche Post

"Now, frankly, Henry dear, which hat do you like best?"
"The one you had on when you entered the shop."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Club Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A local group of young men have devised an interesting means of solving the unemployment problem.

Originally a social club, the members, most of them unemployed, found themselves with little money for dances, parties, or dues. In discussing their job-hunting problems, however, they discovered that many members in making contacts learned of positions which they were not qualified to fill, but which would be open to other members with different training.

They decided to forget social activities, and met weekly to exchange job-hunting experiences. Each member reported positions and leads he had learned of during the week. Through this method of sharing, every member of the club eventually obtained a position. And because members began passing this information on to friends, the club has secured a number of desirable new members, and is now able to continue on a sound financial basis.

For the Scrapbook

Fulfillment

Life will give you what you ask of her if only you ask long enough and plainly enough.—*E. Nesbit.*

It Will Serve

Make a crutch of your cross.—*Anon.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Aëriform—*Ay'-er-ih-form* (a long, *e* as in maker, *i* short, *o* circumflex as in orb; secondary stress on last syllable). The word means "having the form or nature of air."

Affix — Although the noun is accented on the first syllable, *af'-iks*, the verb is accented on the second, *a-fiks'* (*a* clipped-short, *i* short). The past tense form, "affixed," is pronounced *a-fikst'*.

Whatever is affixed (Latin *ad*, "to," and *figere*, "to fix") is fixed to, or fastened to, something; as, a seal may be affixed to a letter, a signature to a document, or a name to an enterprise or movement.

Ammon — *Am'-on* (*a* short, *o* clipped-short).

Antipodes—Although the publishers of Webster's used to record two pronunciations for this word, they now state that although the singular "antipode" is accented on the first syllable, *an'-tih-pode*, the plural is always to be sounded *an-tip'-o-deez*.

This word is derived from a combination of the Greek *anti*, "opposite, against," and *pous*, "foot." Plato accepted the teaching of the Greek astronomer Thales that the earth is round; and he used *antipous* to designate persons living on the diametrically opposite side of the globe — whose feet were pointing toward his, on the other side. We apply "antipodes" to anything which is the exact opposite.

Clique—Not *klik*; sound it *kleek*.

A clique is a smug, small circle of persons associated together by some common interest. "Coterie" and "clique" agree in denoting a more or less exclusive group; but the former stresses the idea of selectness and congeniality within the small circle, while the latter hints of an arrogant, gossipy, selfish exclusiveness.

Our word is derived from the Dutch *klikken*, an imitative word suggesting a slight sound, "click"; but it also is used in the sense of "to inform, tell" — whence, *klikker*, "a telltale." Our "clique" originally designated "a set of talkers," and it is perhaps no exaggeration to state that the implication still holds.

Emulate—*Em'-u-late*.

We may emulate (Latin *aemulus*, "striving to equal") anyone or anything that is worthy of being imitated or equaled, our word emphasizing a wholesome ambition and a goal that is uplifting. We may compete with someone who is an equal; we emulate one who is above us, or who has progressed further. There is mental and physical exhilaration in emulation.

Invoke—*In-voke'*.

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin roots *in*, "in, on," and *vocare*, "to call" (*vox*, "voice"), and we use it in the sense of "to invite earnestly or solemnly as in prayer."

Molecule — *Mol'-e-kule* (*o* short, *e* as in beside, *u* long).

"Molecule," a coined word formed with a double diminutive suffix from the Latin *moles*, "heap," may be used loosely to designate any minute particle; but it has a specific application to the smallest portion of any substance capable of existing in a free state.

Nahash—*Nay'-hash*.

Pantheistic heterodoxy — *Pan-the-iss'-tik* (*a* and each *i* short, *e* as in beside; secondary stress on first syllable); *het'-er-o-dok-sih* (first *e* short, second as in maker, first *o* as in obey, second short, *i* short; secondary stress on fourth syllable).

"Pantheistic," the adjective form of "pantheism," is based on the Greek roots *pan*, "all," and *theos*, "God," and it is applied to the teaching that God is in all things; that the physical universe conceived of as a whole is Deity; that there is no God but the combination of forces and laws which appear to operate in the material world. In this, of course, is seen the misguided effort to merge the divergent views that God is omnipresent and that matter is seemingly everywhere.

"Heterodoxy" was compounded from the Greek *heteros*, "other," and *doxa*, "opinion." (The "ortho-" in "orthodoxy" is from *orthos*, "right.") It designates a departure from an acknowledged standard, or a belief or opinion contrary to accepted fact. The chief application of the word is to so-called religious doctrines which differ from, or are opposed to, the accepted or demonstrable teachings of the Bible.

When "pantheistic" and "heterodoxy" are used together, we conceive of an unorthodox teaching that Deity inhabits matter.

Subjective — Just as "objective" (Latin *ob*, "toward," and *jacere*, "to throw") relates to the nature of an object (that which is thrown across one's path, so to speak), "subjective" (Latin *sub*, "under," and *jacere*) relates to that which literally underlies perception in the perceiving subject. For example, illusions about the real nature of an object can be only subjective.

The objective character of an object is the force it exerts in causing the perceiver to accept it as such. The subjective character of it is the subject's (perceiver's) view or opinion of it. When one sees what one believes, the operation is subjective; when one believes what one sees, it is objective.

The consciousness attuned to reality will see that for which an object really stands.

Substance — The last syllable should be enunciated with care lest the *a* be sounded short as in tan; and certainly the syllable must not suggest *stunts*. The *a* is clipped-short as in loyal, distant, myriad—the sound is an intermediate one between obscured *a* as in *sofa*, and the short *a* as in tan.

The Latin roots *sub*, "under," and *stare*, "to stand," impart to our word the thought of "underlying." The substance of a thing, then, is its underlying reality—"that which underlies all outward manifestations" (Webster's). It requires understanding to discriminate between the "standing under" or essence of a phenomenon and its objective presentation to the material senses.

Teil tree—Pronounced as one syllable, *teel*. It is mentioned only once in the Bible, Isaiah 6:13, where it translates the Hebrew *'elah*, "an oak (or other strong tree)."

Uzziah—*Uh-zi'-a* (*u* short, *i* long, *a* as in sofa).

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Spring seems to be the theme of most of the cryptograms this week. Today's has something to say about spring styles:

ELSZEGNLUU YR UKDNL XQZJSLU, ZNYJS ZCYBK KQPU KPOL YR DLZE KQL GZDU CLSPJ KY NLJSKQLJ JYKPXL-ZCND.

Factual Figuring

To the number of states of the U. S. which must ratify the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution before it can become a law —— add the number of letters in the Latin phrase which appears on a U. S. half-dollar which means "one out of many"——; subtract the number of words in the other motto which appears on U. S. coins ——; multiply by the number of parallel sides to a trapezoid ——; and divide by the number of points to a staple ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Tampa, Fla., reader. Try changing POOT to SHOE in 3 moves.

How Far Does It Travel?

A 12-inch phonograph record has a song which begins 1 inch from the edge. The song continues for 4 inches of recording, and there is one inch of unrecorded space before the center is reached. The speed of the turntable is 300 revolutions a minute, and there are 60 lines to the inch on the musical part of the record, running in a radial direction. Question: In playing this song, how far does the phonograph needle travel?

Ports of the World

Can you locate the various ports of the world which are listed below? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Seattle	France	
2	Buenos Aires	Straits Settlements	
3	Southampton	United States	1
4	Montevideo	Brazil	
5	Cherbourg	Japan	
6	Naples	Argentina	
7	Singapore	Uruguay	
8	Colombo	England	
9	Rio de Janeiro	Italy	
10	Kobe	Ceylon	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

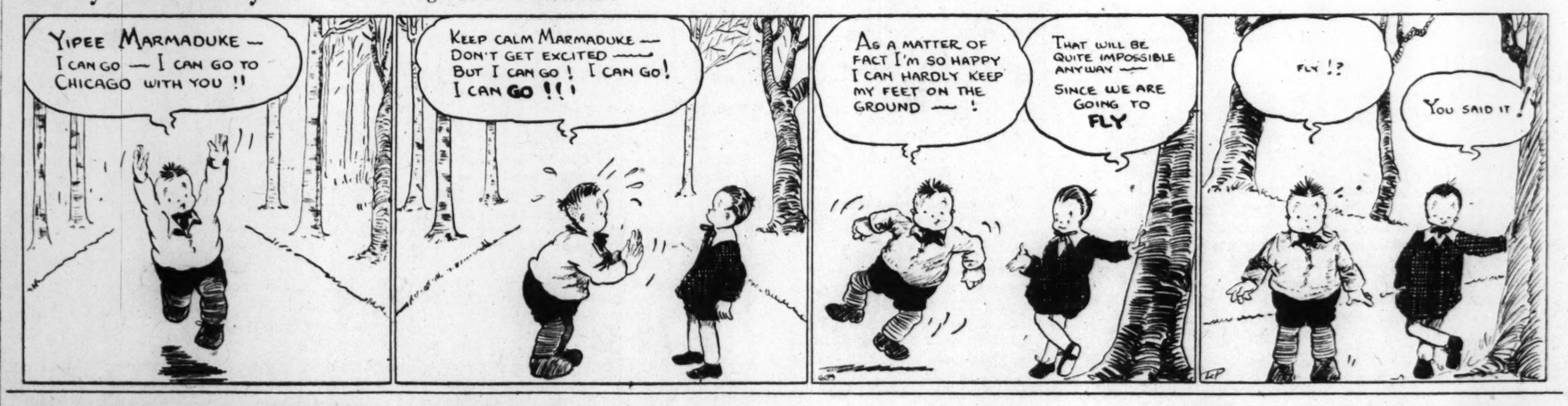
Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: "If you sleep on the floor, you can't fall out of bed."—Prof. T. V. Smith, University of Chicago. It must be nice to be a college professor and be able to think up things like that.

Stewart-Warnerite: Speaking of the U. S. Constitution, well—most of us don't think the Bible is outmoded just because it's over a hundred and fifty years old.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Wings Over Willowville*

By LE PELLEY


YIPEE MARMADUKE — I CAN GO — I CAN GO TO CHICAGO WITH YOU !!
KEEP CALM MARMADUKE — DON'T GET EXCITED —— BUT I CAN GO ! I CAN GO! I CAN GO !!!
AS A MATTER OF FACT I'M SO HAPPY I CAN HARDLY KEEP MY FEET ON THE GROUND —— !
THAT WILL BE QUITE IMPOSSIBLE ANYWAY — SINCE WE ARE GOING TO FLY
FLY !?
YOU SAID IT !

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Robot Walks*

By THE HAGERS

I ASKED, "DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THE ROBOT'S MISSING WING?"
"OH, YES!" MY AUNT MATILDA SAID. "IT STOPPED A LEAK IN OUR WOOD-SHED."
I WOUND HIM; PUT THE WING IN PLACE. (YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN BUD DUCKLING'S FACE!)
THE ROBOT BLINKED, SHOWED SIGNS OF PEP, STRETCHED BOTH HIS LEGS, AND TOOK A STEP.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Weakening the Court Won't Help

IN A "fireside talk" on Sept. 30, 1934, just after the NRA had been "reorganized" and General Johnson had resigned, President Roosevelt gave evidence that he thought NRA had attempted too much in the way of detailed regulation of prices and wages. He said that production controls had operated perhaps to prevent "that volume of production which would make possible lower prices and increased employment." Yet in his radio appeal for approval of the plan to reorganize the Supreme Court he describes NRA only as an effort "to raise wages, to reduce hours, to abolish child labor, to eliminate unfair trade practices."

And then comes the blame: "You know who assumed the power to veto, and did veto that program." In other words, it's all the court's fault. Not a word about the conflict of policy between NRA and AAA, not a hint of hasty and unwise administration, nothing about its aid to monopoly or the prevention of increased employment, nothing about defects which had caused many parts of NRA to break down, both in operation and in public support, before the Supreme Court "assumed the power to veto" it. Apparently there was nothing wrong with NRA except the judges—all nine of them.

The effect of this speech is to stir up the thoughtless to believe that only the Supreme Court stands in the way of quick solutions of all the nation's problems. During the last presidential campaign the impression got around—from certain speeches—that America had been pretty well restored to peace and prosperity. But now it appears "one third of a nation is ill-nourished, ill-clad, ill-housed" and a few judges have "assumed" the power to block nourishment, clothes and houses a benevolent Government would like to provide.

This seems to us an unfair attack on men who may not have responded to modern trends as rapidly as legislators but who are purposely set above the immediate sweep of political passion. Supreme Court justices were given a life tenure by the Constitution for that very purpose. They are men and open to human failings but more nearly than any other agency of government the court is free to maintain a rule of law and not of men, that law of which Aristotle said: "Law is intelligence without passion and is therefore preferable to any individual."

The Supreme Court is the custodian of the Constitution until changed by the people. Attacks on it of this kind may do almost as much damage as if directed at the Constitution. In the same speech on the NRA in 1934 Mr. Roosevelt quoted with approbation the warning of former Chief Justice White as to the danger of "creating the impression that the Constitution is but a barrier to progress." So long as the way to amendment lies open neither court nor Constitution is a barrier. Neither should be made to appear as such or be deprived of that public support which is the ultimate safeguard of liberty.

G. B. (Violet) Shaw

IN HIS time Mr. Bernard Shaw has played many parts. He has been the roaring lion of Socialism. He has been a rapier in debate. He has been a distinguished performer on the trumpet. But recently he assumed an entirely new rôle. He came before an astonished world in the guise of the shrinking violet.

It happened like this. Speaking of a certain dramatic enterprise, Mr. Shaw said that a dozen Barries or ten Granville-Barkers could not accomplish it. He then surprisingly added that it would be beyond the capacity of fifty Shaws. One does not need to be a Senior Wrangler, or even particularly good at argument, to perceive from this that Mr. Shaw considers Sir James Barrie four and one-sixth times, and Mr. Harley Granville-Barker five times, as good as himself.

This therefore seems a suitable moment for removing a misconception about Mr. Shaw that has held the field for more than two-score years. The world has a profound conviction that Mr. Shaw once claimed to be better than Shakespeare. This is not true. The author whom Mr. Shaw preferred to Shakespeare was not Shaw, but Bunyan, who wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress." While Mr. Shaw was busy building up for himself the reputation of being Britain's Self-Booster No. 1, it would have been ungenerous to reveal this fact. But mere justice demands it now that he has taken over the part of the modest violet.

IN VARIOUS well-informed circles they have been saying that: "Wall Street is very much disturbed by the President's Supreme Court plan, and its leaders are going to do something about it just as soon as they get back from Florida." Which will bring them into action at about the time President Roosevelt gets off for his Texas fishing trip.

EVEN THOUGH the fire-fighting services of twenty-eight nations are to be represented by delegates in England during the coronation period, public enthusiasm will probably not be dampened.

The Isolators Isolated

CALL it irony, poetic justice, or what you will, there was more than a touch of pathos in the scene enacted in the chamber of the United States Senate on Wednesday as the Pittman neutrality resolution was adopted. Arrayed against it in the little handful of six votes to the sixty-three in favor were the veteran irreconcilables, Senator William E. Borah and Senator Hiram Johnson, who had led a much stronger and—as the world knows—more successful host in opposition to the plea of Woodrow Wilson for participation in the League of Nations.

The arguments of Senator Borah and Senator Johnson were full of a great solicitude they have come to feel for the small nations of the earth who may now be deprived of American supplies to the advantage of whatever great power can in war maintain supremacy of the seas. Where was the concern for these peoples in 1920 when world statesmanship was trying to forge instrumentalities that would save them from having to protect themselves with bayonets? Or in subsequent years when America was prevented even from joining the World Court?

Mr. Borah laments "abandonment of our policy of carrying ships and foodstuffs to those who need it in wartime." Mr. Johnson describes the new policy as one of accepting the profits but shirking the responsibility of war trade. There is much in the indictment. But what kind of succor is it merely to sell to people, after attack has come, the means of giving up their lives more dearly, as compared with that earlier assistance to justice which might have prevented the aggression?

The steam roller that has run over Mr. Johnson and Mr. Borah is the one they helped to stoke. But one cannot really enjoy their discomfiture, knowing that they speak with at least partial accuracy of its cold-bloodedness. One hopes that if the course of a decade and a half has brought to fruition the full instead of partial implications of isolationism, another reasonable period may do as much for American appreciation of inescapable international responsibilities.

The isolationism of the Pittman resolution is a more thorough-going isolationism than even that which defeated Wilson. It proposes, if the United States will not take part in preventing wars, to refrain in a little greater measure from profiting by their continuance. In that it must be counted a gain.

Art for Living's Sake

THE holding of an Airports and Airways Exhibition in London is another reminder of how widely the net of modern architecture is cast. For the modern architect strikingly new problems are always presenting themselves; and it is to the credit of the age in which we live that these should present themselves as problems to be solved artistically as well as usefully. That they do so is a sign of the fact that our generation is acquiring a technique of living appropriate to an age of transition. That no such technique was acquired or sufficiently studied in the nineteenth century is evident from the architecture it bequeathed to posterity, especially in the more industrialized parts of Europe.

Consider, for example, what happened when the human race suddenly began to erect large factories to be operated by steam power. There was no architectural tradition in the construction of such buildings, no long guiding experience, nor—it must be added—any social conscience demanding that the structure should be sightly. The result was the unrestricted creation of ugliness and nuisance. Similarity in domestic architecture, the sudden migration of workers to the towns, led to the makeshift throwing up of wildernesses of workmen's dwellings ungoverned by any gracious tradition or any consideration of the architectural art.

But the time has come when we are accustomed to the condition of perpetual change, and in aesthetic self-defense are applying canons of taste to the new things that we need or use. Everything that functions properly is seen to be capable of a corresponding fitness of form. For airplanes we require airports, and the first consideration is that they should be suitable for the landing and taking off of machines, for loading and unloading, and be accessible for passengers. But the modern designer of an airport is required to consider his design as a whole; his work is a part of architecture.

And so with gas-filling stations by the roadside. At first they were disfiguring objects on the landscape; we now know that they may harmonize with it without losing their character. Those responsible for the construction of new arterial roads are now beginning to learn that they must think out their problems with an eye to the amenities.

The world moves so rapidly today that we never know what prodigy of invention the next moment may bring forth. Only if we insist that at the start innovators shall consider the amenities can we retain among new things those values which eventually are recognized as indispensable. The movement for the application of art to industry, imperfectly as it is understood, and the increasing importance attached to the architect, are evidence of social adjustment to the conditions of incessant change, and endeavor to make evolution orderly.

Mexican Microcosm

Book News of the Day

WITHIN little more than a decade the Mexican Azuela, the Colombian Rivera, the Venezuelans Gallegos and Uslar Pietri, the Brazilians Jorge Amado and Jorge de Lima and the Peruvian Alegria, among others, have re-created the Latin-American novel. They eschew things European, they take the Indian as protagonist, they make him an integral part of his native landscape and they are, one and all, preoccupied with the problems of social justice. To be sure, the novelist has always had an interest in the native scene, but usually as a local colorist, regarding the native as a specimen, peering into the jungle with a fascinated dread. Today, the novel south of the Rio Grande looks out upon the world, and through Indian eyes.

Precisely these qualities fitted Gregorio López y Fuentes' EL INDIO (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50) to receive the first National Prize for Literature bestowed by the Mexican Government. The protagonist is an Indian village, located apparently on the east slope of the Sierra (Señor López, a Mexico City journalist, grew up in a Vera Cruz village). Not an individual is named. The village comes in contact with the whites, and suffers at every meeting.

White men come seeking gold; they torture their young guide for the secret. There are retaliations, then fear and flight of the Indians. An interlude shows the Indians (who are not at all idealized) a prey to their native witchcraft; or fishing for food, or hunting in the hills. Finally the politicians discover their value as voters; rich lands in the valley are divided among them, but they must fight to hold them. And even the leader of their own race, an educated Indian, who does something to alleviate their lot, ends as their representative in the metropolis—a typical demagogue.

Put Cortés for the gold hunters, any "liberator" for the revolution, any "savior of the people" for the educated Indian, and we have the entire history of Mexico in miniature. Satire is here: ". . . all they know is the gente de razón want to attack them. That hatreds snarl in packs in the valley and the sierra. And that, in the city, the leader is well taken care of."

The satire is lost sight of in the rich, colorful, loving account of the daily lives of these people, who ask of the civilization which has ruined them only to be let alone. The book is filled with human dignity and the sounds and scents of the tropical forest. It is as homely as the slapping of brown hands shaping tortillas, as fragrant as the smell of Spanish cedar, subdued like the wail of the chirimia, the native flute, and it has something timeless about it, like the granite peaks.

Anita Brenner's translation is superb. And of course Diego Rivera's illustrations speak the language of the author.

K. C. K.

North . . South . . East . . West

Texas Forty Years After

By Frank L. Perrin

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

AT SOME previous time, in this column, passing reference may have been made to the fact that some forty years or more have elapsed since my first introduction to Texas and Texans. That is not long in the experience of either people or states. But in these four decades great changes have taken place in this prosperous empire which was not so very many years ago, comparatively speaking, obtained from Mexico and made one of the great sisterhood. Even in 1896, if the year is remembered correctly, there remained in the State many uninvited permanent guests who had sought refuge from inquisitive and determined pursuers who would, had opportunity afforded, require them to settle accounts for impetuous or careless violations of the law in the neighborhoods which they had deserted.

Time's lengthening shadow has obscured the picture still quite clear in the memory of those who knew Texas in what the young men and women of today refer to as an "older generation." We were about as far removed then from the unhappy influences of reconstruction days and "carpet-bag" rule as the people of today are from the actual experiences of the World War. Bitterness thus engendered is not easily or soon forgotten. A Wisconsin "Yankee" was regarded in Texas then as suspect. His political views did not accord with those of his neighbors and associates, and professional and business training seldom fitted him for close and profitable contacts with those similarly equipped.

* * *

Today I was a guest at a luncheon given by the Advertising Club of this progressive and charming city. The discovery was made, without effort or design, that many of the members present were from the North or East. Not one of these, it is safe to say, was a trespasser or an unwelcome sharer in the hospitality extended by his neighbors and business associates. Each is contributing something which he is prepared to offer to the building up, here in the South, of business structures which have stood the tests of time and trial elsewhere. And there is no conscious withholding of credit to those who have contributed and who are continuing to contribute to the welfare of the community.

My host, a veteran Southerner by adoption, though a native of Massachusetts and a product of Yankee methods and schools, was referred to by speakers other than myself at the luncheon as the one who, in the last decade or more, had done more than any other individual for the growth and progress of San Antonio and southern Texas. Men, it seems, do not have to devote their efforts and talents to writing, or preaching, or teaching, or to banking or manufacturing or engineering to do their bit in behalf of their fellows and society. There is a standard of fineness whose mark is indelibly stamped upon those worthy to bear it. There is no mistaking it, just as there is no way of counterfeiting or imitating it. The distressing and pitiful thing is to see the futile effort of those entirely unworthy to assume and wear it.

* * *

Today, in my brief travels in and about this city, I have discovered, or rediscovered, more of the beauties of spring in Texas. There is no more delightful season, I am persuaded to believe, anywhere. Winter puts her seasonal stamp upon trees and flowers even as far south as this. But her mood soon changes and the response is immediate. In parks and on lawns the blossoms are profuse. The song of the mowing machine blends with the cheerful notes of mocking birds. On the plantations mules and horses, accustomed to weeks of inactivity, seem somewhat grudgingly to be taking up the burden in the fields.

Following the teams or planting in the wake of tractors and motor-driven harrows one sees scores of mute, inglorious colored workers laboriously fulfilling their allotted tasks. The southern Negro, whatever else may be said of him, has not yet fallen into step or adopted the tempo of progress. He still has much to learn. It would seem to require little or no argument to convince any student of methods or proposed economic expedients that he is not yet a fit factor in any generally planned experiment designed to solve either the tenant-farmer problem or the even less practical revolving-pension plan.

The people who are responsible for making and enforcing the laws in the South know this. They know that they must continue to build and equip schools, as they are now doing, and that gradually their once underprivileged friends and wards must be taught to regard, realize and respect their responsibilities as citizens. They are quite convinced that this time has not yet come.

Not a Cure for Anything

The Tartan Tie

JAMIE HOAG is Scottish, of course, and owns the dry-goods store in Jaalam Square. For thirty years and more he has prospered among us close-fisted New Englanders, but never, being Scottish, has he forgotten the old country. We take care that he shall not. For whenever we hear a good Scottish story we tell it to Jamie. He listens and, when we've ended, says, "That's good. By the way, I've something here you'd like." So he keeps our supply of shirts and socks at highwater mark. And last week—I'd told him one about an Aberdeen man—he sold me this tartan tie, a plaid of soft red, and a deep heather green, and a blue as deep as the sky over Ben Lomond. It was the sort of tie Polonius would have liked—rich, not gaudy, and still within the permit of the purse. And I wore it to town, on a rather drizzly day, and came back with yet another story for Jamie.

For it happened so.

I had been in the library, had come out toward dusk. Copley Square was a soft print of silver and sepia, with the bulk of Trinity large against the gray sky, and early lights mirrored in the wet pavement. A figure slid beside me, and there was a voice with a burr in it.

"Might I trouble you? I lack a nickle of a bed the night."

* * *

He was short, sturdy, of middle age with a good, rough-hewn face above clean linen. Like you, I have heard many such appeals these last years; never had they been expressed so, never had the sum named been so modest. Somewhat dazed, I fumbled for change, found the coin. It vanished, and he said warningly:

"Ye ken, 'tis but temporary."

"I know. Hard times always are. We get over them."

I think my New England voice spoiled something. He looked up, sharply, looked away. Something expected wasn't there. He said carefully, "You're not Scots, then?"

I said, "No. But nearly; I'm Yorkshire, way back. What made you think I might be?"

He looked again, accusingly. "You wear the plaid."

Only then did I remember Jamie's tie. So that was it! And I was sorry. So was he. He looked over the misty square, said stiffly, "My thanks, for all that." And then he shrugged one shoulder, then the other, stepped off. Memory stirred in me—of thick French mist, and a pack grown heavier with each kilometer. You settled it so. And I asked softly, "What outfit—what command were you with?"

He turned, straightened. "Th' Gordon Highlanders. Four years." Then he looked startled. "And how did you know that?"

I told him. He cocked his head, looked a question. I nodded. For a time I'd been with a certain disreputable organization known as the R. A. F.; 83d Wing; 215th Squadron. And he said, "Well, well now!" and we grinned together.

* * *

We talked, that stiffness gone. Half-forgotten names were warm in our mouths. "D'ye remember—?" "Were you ever—?" It was queer. There was the mist, the chill drizzle, the brown bulk of Trinity lifting against the evening gray. Twenty years vanished. Girls clicked by on high heels, traffic wove a rich web over the shining pavement. We were unheeding, were elsewhere, in Amiens, in Beauvais. Then the brave talk slowed, and we came reluctantly back. He said, "Well," conclusively.

"You've enough for your billet?"

"No fear. I'll do bravely." And almost shyly he added, "Yorkshire's no so bad. Just over the border."

We shook hands. Good luck. He went down the steps, and I turned homeward.

So I told Jamie.

And he chuckled, then was sober, rubbing his chin. He looked sharp at me. "He wouldna', you know," he said loyally, "but he thought you were Scots, from the tartan." That I knew. But there was a problem here. Just what was a tartan, Jamie?

"A sairtain weave. A pattern." He considered, tilting slowly on his heels. "It's—well, it's so ye ken who's your kin."

A very good idea.

"Of course," agreed Jamie. "It's Scottish."

DANIEL CHASE

The Wide Horizon

Genealogy of Cash-and-Carry

By Carlyle W. Morgan

WILL someone please page Senator Nye? He has been oddly absent from the headlines in these weeks of neutrality debate in Washington.

I am reminded of Mr. Nye, and of a hotel room in Boston, by Senator Thomas's reported statement the other day that he had been able to trace the cash-and-carry idea in current neutrality efforts only as far back as 1936, when it appeared in a magazine article. Senator Nye had it on his mind before that. And with an important purpose in addition to the important purposes for which Washington legislators backing the Pittman bill are intellectually nursing it.

The point of cash-and-carry now is that belligerents, if they want American munitions, shall come in their own ships and get them at American ports, paying cash and taking the risk of getting them home again. So doing, they will relieve American ships of the necessity of delivering cargoes through dangerous waters, thus exposing American lives and national honor to the desperate guns of belligerents in a life-and-death struggle.

Cash-and-carry does not, of course, make impossible American involvement in war. For if the enemies of countries able to pay cash and carry their munitions across the ocean were to become desperate enough, they might decide to attempt aerial bombardment of the ports, factories and storehouses from which these munitions issued. America would not then have to send its soldiers abroad. It could keep them home to man anti-aircraft guns. And there are, of course, other causes for involvement than trade.

* * *

Those who believe the United States should not, as a matter of morality, trade on other people's wars, may well object to cash-and-carry. Those who prefer to fight other peoples' wars on other peoples' territory also may object.

But the cash-and-carry plan is likely to be adopted, despite such objections, for a very practical reason. Which is this: Back in Jefferson's time, strict embargoes were tried, to prevent American war trade from embroiling America in war. And even in those days of relative amateurishness in lobbying, the pressures of industrial and commercial interests upon whom the burden of trade sacrifice fell were strong enough to result in repeal of the embargo measures.

Most neutrality students today are fully aware of the increased and perfected methods by which lobbyists can bring pressure on the Government. They do not believe that neutrality measures which prevented all trade with belligerents, and all trade in danger zones, would stand up in time of a major war, when the belligerents most likely would be America's best customers. The financial losses and unemployment which would result from cutting off so much of the United States' foreign trade would soon break down the anti-war trade sentiment throughout large sections of public opinion.

The cash-and-carry plan is intended as a safety valve, to avert such pressure as might otherwise blow up the entire effort to restrict war trade.

But beyond all this, Senator Nye thought of cash-and-carry in connection with a hope for government monopoly of an industry whose activities had not always been guided by devotion to peace—America's or anybody else's. And long before the magazine article which Senator Thomas discovered as the first ancestor of cash-and-carry, Senator Nye was discussing the possibilities of cash-and-carry.

* * *

It did seem a little far fetched at the time we talked it over in a Boston hotel. Government monopoly of munitions manufacture? How could the Government keep a big enough industry running to supply its needs? Senator Nye believed it could immediately acquire sufficient additional plants, if indeed any were needed, to keep the United States sufficiently armed against the possibility of invasion. That meant a navy to protect American shores, not to go all over the world protecting American trade. In peacetime there was little question of protecting trade. It was in wartime that that need arose. And here was where cash-and-carry came in: If other nations wanted our goods in wartime let them come and get them in their own ships.

Since then the misdeeds of munitioneers have been somewhat eclipsed by the misdeeds of dictators. Sir Basil Zaharoff is a memory, the munitions investigation is a memory, some British spokesmen for trade have again become bold enough to declare that selling arms abroad, even when you are selling them to a country against whom you consider it necessary to arm yourself and against whose guns you may soon send your own soldiers, is good business. We don't talk much nowadays of getting rid of 100 munitions makers to get rid of war, and that is just as well. But taking other roads in the search for peace, we do come round the corner now and then and bump unexpectedly into old friends and landmarks.

Government monopoly of the munitions industry? Oh, but it would be a long time—said some in the hotel room—before people were educated to anything so novel as a cash-and-carry plan, and such a plan would certainly be necessary to make nationalization possible. But here's cash-and-carry practically a law. And government monopoly? Won't somebody page Mr. Nye?